



# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

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इस भाग में निम्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

## नोटिस

## (NOTICE)

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 10 फरवरी 1970 तक प्रकाशित किये गये हैं :

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 10th February 1970—

अंक (Issue No.)	संख्या और तिथि (No. and Date)	द्वारा जारी किया गया (Issued by)	विषय (Subject)
29	No. 28-ITC(PN)/70, dt. 9-2-70.	Ministry of Foreign Trade	Issue of Import Licences for steel to Actual users.
	No. 29-ITC(PN)/70, dt. 9-2-70.	-do-	Initial validity period of import licences for raw materials components and spares issued under various loans/credits—extensions of
30.	No. 30-ITC (PN)/70	-do-	Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year April, 1969—March 1970 (Amendment No. 82).
	No. 31-ITC(PN)/70	-do-	Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year April 1969—March 1970 (Amendment No. 83).
	No. 32-ITC(PN)/70 dt. 10-2-70.	-do-	Amendment to the form of Banks certificate of payments for claiming imports replacement against export of Gem and Jewellery items and cinematographic films (exposed) under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters (Amendment No. 84).

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांग-पत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी।  
मांग-पत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तिथि से दस दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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## भाग I—खण्ड 1

## PART I—SECTION 1

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा जारी की गई विधितर नियमों, विनियमों तथा आदेशों और संकल्पों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

## समाज कल्याण विभाग

नई दिल्ली-1, दिनांक 16 फरवरी 1970

## संकल्प

सं०-एफ० 1-46/69-एस० डब्लू०-3—केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 25 के अधीन एक पूर्ण कम्पनी के रूप में पुंजी किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में समाज कल्याण विभाग के संकल्प संख्या-एफ० 1-16/69 एस० डब्लू०-3 दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 1969 के तथा समय समय पर उक्त कम्पनी की जनरल बोर्ड और कार्यकारी समिति के सदस्यों को नियुक्त करने वाले के बाद के संकल्पों के सिलसिले में भारत सरकार ने सहर्ष निर्णय किया है कि कम्पनी के एसोसिएशन के अनुच्छेदों के अनुच्छेद 7 के उपबन्धों के अधीन बोर्ड के कार्यालय की अवधि, अर्थात् केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड (कम्पनी) की जनरल बोर्ड और कार्यकारी समिति के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल अध्यक्ष जनरल बोर्ड के सदस्यों/कार्यकारी समिति के सदस्यों के सम्बन्धित मामलों में उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख से आरम्भ होकर 31 मार्च, 1972 तक तथा उसके समेत तक की कालावधि के लिए होगा।

## आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक-एक प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को प्रेषित की जाए:—

1. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के सदस्य।
2. सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन।
3. भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालय/विभाग।
4. राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय।
5. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय।
6. योजना आयोग।
7. लोक सभा/राज्य सभा सचिवालय/प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय।
8. प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो।
9. महालेखापाल, केन्द्रीय राजस्व, नई दिल्ली।
10. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग।
11. कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार, नई दिल्ली।

12. क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड, कानपुर।

13. सचिव, केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली (50 अतिरिक्त प्रतिलिपियों सहित)।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रतिलिपि को साधारण सूचना के लिए भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

बी० एस० रामदास, उप सचिव

## वित्त मंत्रालय

## (पर्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 11 फरवरी 1970

सं० एफ० 8 (15)-एन० एस०/69—इस मंत्रालय के 31 जनवरी, 1970 के उस संकल्प संख्या एफ० 8 (15)-एन० एस०/69 के पैराग्राफ 1 में, जिसके द्वारा छोटी बचतों के आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बचत केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया गया था, निम्नलिखित संशोधन किये गये हैं:—

## इसके स्थान पर

## यह पढ़ें

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. 20. अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड, मणिपुर, इम्फाल।  | 20. श्री डी० जी० भावे, मुख्य सचिव और अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड, मणिपुर, इम्फाल।                   |
| 2. 34. श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार, माडल टाऊन, होशियारपुर।  | 34. श्री अमर नाथ विद्यालंकार, 72, रिंग रोड, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली-24।  |
| 3. 35. श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मजूमदार, आयुक्त, भारत स्काऊट ऐण्ड गाईड, 16, रिंग रोड, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-1 | 35. श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मजूमदार, राष्ट्रीय आयुक्त भारत स्काऊट ऐण्ड गाईड, 16, रिंग रोड, इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेट, नई दिल्ली-1 |

जी० बैक्टरमणनम्, अनुसचिव

**सिमा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 19 फरवरी 1970

**संकल्प**

सं० एफ० 16-35/69-सी० ए० II (3) देश में सांस्कृतिक एकता के विकास और विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्कों को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से ललित कला, नृत्य नाटक, संगीत और साहित्य के विकास और प्रोत्साहन में तीन राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों, अर्थात् संगीत नाटक अकादमी, ललित कला अकादमी और साहित्य अकादमी तथा भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद के योगदान की समीक्षा करने के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार, पिछले कुछ समय से विचार कर रही है। भारत सरकार ने इन निकायों के कार्य की समीक्षा करने और सरकार को सिफारिशें करने के लिये अब एक 14 सदस्यीय समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है।

2. श्री न्यायमूर्ति जी० डी० खोसला समिति के अध्यक्ष होंगे। सदस्यों के नामों की घोषणा शीघ्र ही की जाएगी।

3. समिति के विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित होंगे :-

(क) तीन राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों और भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद के कार्य के बारे में उनके समग्र उद्देश्यों और भाषा समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के संवर्धन में समीक्षा करना,

(ख) इन निकायों के कार्य में सुधार करने के लिये और मुख्य प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार उनके कार्यक्रमों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये उपाय सुझाना, और

(ग) संचालन की उपयुक्त पद्धति की सिफारिश करना और स्वायत्तता और सार्वजनिक जिम्मेदारी की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप संस्था के अन्तर्नियमों (नियम विनियम) में आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन सुझाना।

4. समिति से अनुरोध किया गया है कि 6 महीने की अवधि में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दें।

**आदेश**

आदेश दिया जाता है कि संकल्प की एक प्रति संसदीय कार्य विभाग, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को भेज दी जाए।

आदेश दिया जाता है कि सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिये संकल्प को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित कर दिया जाए।

एस० चक्रवर्ती, सचिव

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE**

New Delhi-1, the 16th February 1970

**RESOLUTION**

No. F. 1-46/69-SW.3.—In continuation of the Department of Social Welfare Resolution No. F. 1-16/69-SW.3., dated the 22nd April, 1969, regarding registration of the Central Social Welfare Board as a Charitable Company under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 and subsequent Resolutions appointing members on the General Body and Executive Committee of the said Company, from time to time, the Government of India have been pleased to decide that, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the term of the office of the Board, namely, the Chairman, members of the General Body and members of the Executive Committee of the Central Social Welfare Board (Company) shall be for a period commencing from the date of appointment as such in the respective

**सिमाई व विजली मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक फरवरी 1970

**संकल्प**

सं० वि० का० पाँच०-1(8)/69—इस मंत्रालय के इसी संख्या के दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अनुक्रम में, सरकार, कृष्णा, गोदावरी और गुंटूर जिलों के बेल्टा वाले क्षेत्रों का बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकास की समस्याओं पर उस समिति की सिफारिशों का, जिस के अध्यक्ष श्री ए० सी० मित्रा थे पुनरवलोकन करने के लिये गठित की गई समिति द्वारा अंतिमरिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की अवधि मार्च 1970 के अन्त तक बढ़ा दी है।

**आदेश**

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाये और प्रतिलिपियाँ सभी सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को भेजी जाये।

यह आदेश भी दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रति आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को भेजी जाए और उनसे यह अनुरोध किया जाये कि वे से आम सूचना के लिये इस राज्य के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित कर दें और यह कि इस संकल्प की एक एक प्रतिलिपि भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों योजना आयोग, प्रधानमंत्री सचिवालय, राष्ट्रपति के सैनिक सचिव, लोक सभा राज्य सभा सचिवालय, संसद विभाग, भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक के पास भेज दी जाए।

पी० आर० आहुजा संयुक्त सचिव

**श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय****नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय****(श्रम और नियोजन विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक फरवरी 1970

सं० 101/69-टी० सी०—भारतीय राजपत्र के भाग I अनुभाग में दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 1968 को प्रकाशित श्रम, नियोजन एवं पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय) की अधिसूचना सं० 101/68-टी० सी० में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया जाये, यथा :—

प्रविष्टि सं० 5 के सामने "श्री सी० मोघाजलम" के स्थान पर "श्री के० वी० श्रीनिवासन"

ग० जगन्नाथ, अवर सचिव

cases of the Chairman/members of the General Body/members of the Executive Committee till and including the 31st March, 1972.

**ORDER**

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to :—

1. All the members of the Central Social Welfare Board.
2. All State Governments/Union Territories.
3. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
4. President's Secretariat.
5. Cabinet Secretariat.
6. Planning Commission.
7. Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Prime Minister's Secretariat.

8. Press Information Bureau.
9. Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.
10. Department of Company Affairs.
11. Registrar of Companies, New Delhi.
12. Regional Director, Company Law Board, Kanpur.
13. Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi (with 50 spare copies).

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

B. S. RAMDAS, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**  
(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 11th February 1970

No. F.8(15)-NS/69.—The following amendments are made in para 1 of this Ministry's Resolution No. F. 8(15)-NS/69, dated the 31st January, 1970 regarding the reconstitution of the National Savings Central Advisory Board for the promotion of Small Savings movement :—

1. For "20. Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board, Manipur, Imphal."

Read "20. Shri D. G. Bhawe, Chief Secretary and Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board, Manipur, Imphal."

2. For "34. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Model Town, Hoshiarpur."

Read "34. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, 72, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-24."

3. For "35. Smt. Lakshmi Majumdar, Commissioner, Bharat Scouts & Guides, 16, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi."

Read "35. Smt. Lakshmi Mazumdar, National Commissioner, Bharat Scouts and Guides, 16, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1."

G. VENKATARAMANAN, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**

New Delhi, the 19th February 1970

**RESOLUTION**

No. F. 16-35/69-CA.II(3).—The question of reviewing the role played by the three National Akademies, viz., Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and Sahitya Akademi, and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in stimulating the development of fine arts, dance, drama, music and literature in the context of the promotion of the cultural unity in the country, and in promoting of the cultural contacts with foreign countries, has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for sometime. The Government of India have now decided to appoint a committee consisting of 14 members to review the working of these bodies and make recommendations to the Government.

2. The Chairman of the Committee will be Shri Justice G. D. Khosla. The names of the members will be announced shortly.

3. The following will be the terms of reference to the Committee.

- (a) To review the working of the three National Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations with reference to their overall objectives and the recommendations made by the Bhabha Committee;
- (b) To suggest measures for improving the working of these bodies and strengthening their activities in relation to broad priorities; and
- (c) To recommend a suitable pattern of organisation and suggest changes as may be necessary in the articles of association (rules and regulations) consistent with

the requirements of autonomy and public accountability.

4. The committee is requested to submit its report within a period of six months.

**ORDER**

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

S. CHAKRAVARTI, Secy.

**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

New Delhi-1, the 3rd February 1970

**RESOLUTION**

No. DW.V. 1(8)/69.—In continuation of this Ministry's Resolution of even number dated the 22nd December 1969, Government are pleased to extend the period for submission of the final report by the Committee constituted to review the recommendation of the Committee headed by Shri A. C. Mitra on the control of flood and drainage problem of deltaic areas of Krishna, Godavari and Guntur districts, in the light of this year's experience, up to end of March 1970.

**ORDER**

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India and copies communicated to all persons concerned.

ORDERED also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, with the request to published the same in the State Gazette for general information and that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all the Ministries of the Government of India, the Planning Commission, the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, Military Secretary to the President, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

P. R. AHUJA, Jt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

(Department of Labour and Employment)  
(D. G. E. & T.)

New Delhi, the February 1970

No. 101/69-TC.—The following amendment shall be made in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment (Directorate General of Employment and Training) Notification No. 101/68-TC published in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section 1, dated the 14th September, 1968, namely :—

Against entry No. 5 substitute 'Shri K. V. Srinivasan' in place of 'Shri C. Seshachalam'.

G. JAGANNATHAN, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RULES**

New Delhi, the 7th March, 1970

No. 20/1/69-A/S(I).—The rules for a combined competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in October/November, 1970, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information :—

*Category I*

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service, and
- (ii) The Indian Foreign Service.

**Category II**

- (i) The Indian Police Service,
- (ii) The Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Class II,
- (iii) The Manipur Police Service, Class II, and
- (iv) The Tripura Police Service, Class II.

**Category III****(a) Class I Services:**

- (i) The Central Information Service, (Grade II), Class I,
- (ii) The Indian Audit & Accounts Service,
- (iii) The Indian Customs and Central Excise Service,
- (iv) The Indian Defence Accounts Service,
- (v) The Indian Income-tax Service (Class I),
- (vi) The Indian Ordnance Factories Service Class I (Assistant Managers—Non-Technical),
- (vii) The Indian Postal Service,
- (iii) The Railway Board Secretariat Service, Class II,
- (ix) The Indian Railway Traffic Service, and
- (x) The Military Lands and Cantonments Service, Class I.

**(b) Class II Services:**

- (i) The Central Secretariat Service, Section Officers' Grade, Class II,
- (ii) The Indian Foreign Service, Branch (B), Section Officers' Grade, Class II,
- (iii) The Railway Board Secretariat Service, Class II,
- (iv) The Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, Superintendents' Grade, Class II,
- (v) The Customs Appraisers' Service, Class II,
- (vi) The Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service, Class II,
- (vii) The Manipur Civil Service, Class II,
- (viii) The Tripura Civil Service, Class II,
- (ix) The Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service, Class II, and
- (x) The Pondicherry Civil Service, Class II.

A candidate may compete in respect of any one or more of the categories of Services mentioned above. (Please see Rule 4). He should clearly indicate in his application the Services covered by the category/categories concerned, for which he wishes to be considered in the order of preference.

No request for alteration in the preferences indicated by a candidate in respect of Services covered by the category/categories for which he is competing would be considered unless the request for such alteration is received in the Ministry of Home Affairs within 10 days of the date of announcement of final result of the examination.

A candidate who, on the results of the written part of the examination, qualifies for the personality test for the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service will be separately asked to communicate to the Ministry of Home Affairs the order of preferences in which he would like to be considered for allotment to various States.

2. The number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination will be specified in the Notice issued by the Commission. Reservations will be made for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in respect of vacancies as may be fixed by the Government.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes mean any of the Castes/Tribes mentioned in the Scheduled Castes/Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, read with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967, the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968, and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968.

3. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to these Rules.

The dates on which and the places at which the examination will be held shall be fixed by the Commission.

4. The combined competitive examination for recruitment to I.A.S. etc is to be treated as comprising three separate and distinct examinations for three categories of Services viz., (I) I.A.S. and I.F.S. (II) I.P.S., Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Manipur Police Service and Tripura Police Service and (III), Central Services, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service, Manipur Civil Service, Tripura Civil Service, Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service and Pondicherry Civil Service.

5. No candidate who does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is not a resident of the Union Territory of Pondicherry or is not a resident of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu or is not a migrant from Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) shall be permitted to compete more than two times at the examination for each of the three categories of Services mentioned in Rule 4 above, but this restriction is effective from the examination held in 1961.

Provided that no candidate shall be permitted under the relaxation of the upper age limit admissible to released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers, vide Rule 7(b) below, to compete more than once at the combined competitive examination, a candidate being deemed to have competed at the combined examination once, if he competes for one or more categories.

NOTE.—If a candidate actually appears in any one or more subjects, he shall be deemed to have competed at the examination for each of the categories of Services to which he is admitted by the Commission, a candidate permitted to appear under the proviso to this rule being deemed to have competed at the combined examination once.

6. (1) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.

(2) For other services, a candidate must be either—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a subject of Nepal, or
- (d) a subject of Bhutan, or
- (e) a Tibetan refugee who came over to India before the 1st January, 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (f) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and the East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) with the intention of permanently settling in India.

Provided that a candidate belonging to categories (c), (d), (e) and (f) above shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

Certificate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the nineteenth day of July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then,
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens under Article 6 of the Constitution.
- (iii) Non citizens in category (f) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

Provided further that candidates belonging to categories (c), (d) and (e) above will not be eligible for appointment to the Indian Foreign Service.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also provisionally be appointed subject to the necessary certificate being given to him by the Government.

7. (a) (i) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service and for all the remaining Services, excepting the Indian Police Service, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Manipur Police Service and Tripura Police Service mentioned in paragraph 1 above, must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st August, 1970 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1946 and not later than 1st August 1949.

(ii) A candidate for the Indian Police Service, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Manipur Police Service and Tripura Police Service must have attained the age of 20 years, and must not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st August, 1970 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1946 and not later than 1st August 1950.

(b) The upper age limit of 24 years will be relaxable in the case of those released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers of the following categories, who had discontinued their studies before their selection for the Armed Forces and who did not possess the prescribed educational qualification, vide Rule 8 below, on the date of release from the Armed Forces, to the extent of their total Commissioned service in the Armed Forces (including the period spent at pre-Commission/post-Commission training) rounded off to the next complete year:

(i) Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers commissioned in the Armed Forces after 1st November, 1962 who had not attained the age of 21 years on 1st August of the year preceding the year in which they joined the pre-Commission training or got the Commission (where there was only post-Commission training) provided that the course of training commenced on or before 31st July of the relevant year;

(ii) Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers commissioned in the Armed Forces after 1st November, 1962 who had not attained the age of 20 years on 1st August of the year preceding the year in which they joined the pre-Commission training or got the Commission (where there was only post-Commission training) provided that the course of training commenced on or after 1st August of the relevant year.

NOTE 1.—For the purpose of these Rules, "release" means

- (i) release as per the scheduled year of release;
- (ii) invalidment owing to a disability attributable to or aggravated by military service.

from the Armed Forces after a spell of service, and not during or at the end of training, or during or at the end of Short Service Commission granted to cover the period of such training prior to being taken in actual service, nor does it cover cases of officers released on account of misconduct, or inefficiency or at their own request.

NOTE 2.—The expression "scheduled year of release" means—

- (i) in so far as it relates to the Emergency Commissioned Officers, the year in which they are due for release in accordance with the phased programme approved by the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence; and
- (ii) in so far as it relates to the Short Service Commissioned Officers, the year in which their normal tenure of five years as Short Service Commissioned Officers is to expire.

NOTE 3.—Engineers and Doctors employed under the Central Government or State Governments or Government owned industrial undertakings, who are required to serve in the Armed Forces for a minimum prescribed period under the Compulsory Liability Scheme and who are granted short

Service Commission under the relevant rules during the period of such service will not be eligible for this age relaxation.

NOTE 4.—Officers belonging to the Volunteer Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces and called upon for temporary service will not be eligible for this age relaxation.

(c) The upper age limit prescribed above will be further relaxable:—

- (i) up to a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from East Pakistan and has migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964;
- (iii) up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from East Pakistan and has migrated to India on or after 1st January, 1964;
- (iv) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and has received education through the medium of French at some stage;
- (v) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Ceylon and has migrated to India on or after 1st November, 1964, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964;
- (vi) up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Ceylon and has migrated to India on or after 1st November, 1964, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964;
- (vii) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;
- (viii) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is of Indian origin and has migrated from Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar);
- (ix) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Burma and has migrated to India on or after 1st June, 1963;
- (x) up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Burma and has migrated to India on or after 1st June, 1963;
- (xi) up to maximum of three years in the case of Defence Services personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area, and released as a consequence thereof; and
- (xii) up to a maximum of eight years in the case of Defence Services personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area, and released as a consequence thereof, who belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED.

8. A candidate must hold a degree of any of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or must possess any of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix I-A.

NOTE 1.—A candidate who has appeared at an examination the passing of which would render him eligible to appear at this examination but has not been informed of the result may apply for admission to the examination. A candidate who intends to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply, provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if they do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and in any case

not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE II.—In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examinations.

NOTE III.—A candidate who is otherwise qualified but who has taken a degree from a foreign university which is not included in Appendix I, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

9. A candidate who is appointed to a Service in Category I (I.A.S. or I.F.S.) on the results of an earlier examination will not be eligible to compete at this examination.

A candidate who is appointed to a Service mentioned in col. (ii) below on the results of an earlier examination will be eligible to compete at this examination only for Services mentioned against that Service in col. (iii) below :

Sl. No.	Service to which appointed	Services for which eligible to compete
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1. Indian Police Service		(i) Category I (I.A.S. and I.F.S.). (ii) Central Services, Class I, in Category III.
2. Central Services, Class I		(i) Category I (I.A.S. and I.F.S.). (ii) I.P.S. in Category II.
3. Central Services, Class II, Delhi-Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service, Manipur Civil Service, Tripura Civil Service, Goa Daman and Diu Civil Service, Pondicherry Civil Service, Delhi-Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Manipur Police Service and Tripura Police Service.		(i) Category I (I.A.S. and I.F.S.). (ii) I.P.S. in Category II. (iii) Central Services, Class I, in Category III.

10. Candidates must pay the fee prescribed in Annexure I to the Commission's Notice.

11. A candidate already in Government Service, whether in a permanent or a temporary capacity, must obtain prior permission of the Head of the Department to appear for the Examination.

12. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

13. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

15. A candidate who is or has been declared by the Commission guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or of suppressing material information or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination, or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or of misbehaviour in

the examination hall, may, in addition to rendering himself liable to criminal prosecution,—

(a) be debarred permanently or for a specified period :—

(i) by the Commission, from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(ii) by the Central Government from employment under them;

(b) be liable to disciplinary action under the appropriate rules, if he is already in service under Government.

16. Candidates who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written examination as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion shall be summoned by them for an interview for a personality test.

17. After the examination, the candidates will be arranged by the Commission in the order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many candidates as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination shall be recommended for appointment up to the number of unreserved vacancies decided to be filled on the results of the examination.

Provided that any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission for any Service, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration, shall be recommended for appointment to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in that Service.

18. The form and manner of communication of the result of the examination to individual candidates shall be decided by the Commission in their discretion and the Commission will not enter into correspondence with them regarding the result.

19. Due consideration will be given, at the time of making appointments on the results of the examination, to the preferences expressed by a candidate for various Services at the time of his application.

Provided that a candidate who is appointed to a Service in Category I (I.A.S. or I.F.S.), on the results of an earlier examination, will not be considered for appointment to any other Service on the results of this examination.

Provided further that a candidate who is appointed to a Service mentioned in col. (ii) below on the results of an earlier examination will be considered only for appointment to Services mentioned against that Service in col. (iii) below, on the results of this examination.

Sl. No.	Service to which appointed	Service to which appointment will be considered
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1. Indian Police Service		(i) Category I (I.A.S. and I.F.S.). (ii) Central Services, Class I in Category III.
2. Central Services, Class I		(i) Category I (I.A.S. and I.F.S.). (ii) I.P.S. in Category II.
3. Central Services, Class II, Delhi-Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service, Manipur Civil Service, Tripura Civil Service, Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service, Pondicherry Civil Service, Delhi-Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Manipur Police Service and Tripura Police Service.		(i) Category I (I.A.S. and I.F.S.). (ii) I.P.S. in Category II. (iii) Central Services, Class I, in Category III.



20. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

21. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Any candidate called for the Personality Test by the Commission may be required to undergo medical examination. No fee shall be payable to the Medical Board by the candidate for medical examination.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix IV to these Rules. For the disabled ex-Defence Services personnel the standards will be relaxed consistent with the requirements of the Service(s).

22. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Service, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination, unless the Government of India, after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination, unless the Government of India, after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

23. It will be open to the Government of India, not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service, a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married, to resign from the Service in the event of her marrying subsequently if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.

24. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the Service on marriage or re-marriage.

Under no circumstances, the officers appointed to the Indian Foreign Service will be allowed to marry persons other than of Indian nationality.

25. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

26. Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this examination are given in Appendix III.

S. PRABHAKARAN, Dy. Secy.

#### APPENDIX I

*List of Universities approved by the Government of India (vide Rule 8)*

##### INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India and other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament, or declared to be deemed as Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

##### UNIVERSITIES IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

The University of Mandalay.

##### ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

##### SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

##### IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

##### UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

The Rajshahi University.

##### UNIVERSITY IN NEPAL

The Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.

##### APPENDIX I-A

*List of qualifications recognised for admission to the examination (vide Rule 8).*

1. Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

2. French Examination "Propedeutique".

3. Diploma in Rural Services of the National Council of Rural Higher Education.

4. Diploma in Rural Services of the Visva Bharati University.

5. Diploma in Commerce of All India Council for Tech. Education.

6. National Diploma in Engineering or Technology of the All India Council for Technical Education, recognised by the Government for recruitment to superior Services and posts under the Central Government.

7. 'Higher Course' of Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, provided that the Course has been successfully completed as a "full student".

8. Diploma in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

9. Diploma in the field of Humanities and Natural Sciences attesting graduation from a Higher Educational Establishment in the U.S.S.R. without defending first scientific thesis but having passed the State Examinations.

10. Shastri (with English) or Old Shastri or Sampurna Shastri examination with special examination in additional subjects with English as one of the subjects, i.e. Varishta Shastri of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi.

11. Alankar degree of Gurukul Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kangri, Hardwar.

##### APPENDIX II

###### SECTION I

###### *Plan of the Examination*

The competitive examination comprises :—

(A) Written examination in—

(i) three compulsory subjects (for all Services), Essay, General English, and General Knowledge, each with a maximum of 150 marks [see Sub-Section (a) of Section II below];

(ii) a selection from the optional subjects set out in Sub-Section (b) of Section II below. Subject to the provisions of that Sub-Section, candidates may take optional subjects up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Services under Category

II (cf. Rules I & 4) for which optional subjects up to a total of 400 marks only may be taken. The standard of these papers will be approximately that of an Honours Degree Examination of an Indian University; and

- (iii) a selection from the additional subjects set out in Sub-Section (c) of Section II below. Subject to the provision of that Sub-Section, candidates may take additional subjects up to a total of 400 marks for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service (Category I). The standard of these papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional subjects under Sub-Section (A) (ii) above.

(B) Interview for Personality Test (*vide* Part D of the Schedule to this Appendix) of such candidates as may be called by the Commission, carrying maximum marks as follows :—

**Category I :**

Indian Foreign Service . . . . .	400
Indian Administrative Service . . . . .	300

**Categories II & III :**

All Services . . . . .	200
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**SECTION II**

**Examination Subjects**

(a) *Compulsory Subjects* (*vide* Sub-Section A(i) of Section I above) :—

	Maximum Marks
(1) Essay . . . . .	150
(2) General English . . . . .	150
(3) General Knowledge . . . . .	150

**NOTE**—The syllabi of the Subjects mentioned above are given in Part A of the Schedule to this Appendix.

(b) *Optional subjects* (*vide* Sub-Section A(ii) of Section I above).

Candidate for Services under Category II (cf. Rules 1 and 4) may offer any two, and for all other Services any three of the following subjects :—

	Maximum Marks
(1) Pure Mathematics . . . . .	200
(2) Applied Mathematics . . . . .	200
(3) Statistics . . . . .	200
(4) Physics . . . . .	200
(5) Chemistry . . . . .	200
(6) Botany . . . . .	200
(7) Zoology . . . . .	200
(8) Geology . . . . .	200
(9) Geography . . . . .	200
(10) English Literature . . . . .	200
(11) One of the following— Assamese, Bengali, Gujarat, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Pun- jabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu . . . . .	200
(12) One of the following— Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Pall, Persian, Russian and Sanskrit . . . . .	200
(13) Indian History . . . . .	200
(14) British History . . . . .	200
(15) European History . . . . .	200
(16) World History . . . . .	200
(17) General Economics . . . . .	200
(18) Political Science . . . . .	200
(19) Philosophy . . . . .	200
(20) Psychology . . . . .	200

(21) Law-I . . . . .	200
(22) Law-II . . . . .	200
(23) Law-III . . . . .	200
(24) Applied Mechanics . . . . .	200
(25) Sociology . . . . .	200

Provided that the following restrictions shall apply to particular optional subjects :

- (i) Of the subjects 1, 2 and 3, not more than two can be offered for any Service.
- (ii) Candidates for Services other than the Indian Foreign Service may not offer more than one of the languages mentioned under item 12 above. For the Indian Foreign Service only, candidates are allowed to offer any two of these languages; but no candidate shall be allowed to offer both Pali and Sanskrit.
- (iii) Of the History subjects 13, 14, 15 and 16, not more than two can be offered for any Service but no candidate shall be allowed to offer both World History and European History.
- (iv) Of the subjects 19 and 20, not more than one can be offered for any Service.
- (v) Of the Law subjects 21, 22 and 23, not more than two can be offered for any Service.
- (vi) Subject 24 must not be offered for the Services under Category II.

**NOTE**—The Syllabi of the subjects mentioned above are given in Part B of the Schedule to this Appendix.

(c) *Additional subjects* [*vide* Sub-Section A(iii) of Section I above].

Candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Foreign Service (Category I), must also select any two of the following subjects :—

	Maximum Marks
(1) (a) Higher Pure Mathematics . . . . . or (b) Higher Applied Mathematics . . . . .	200
(2) Higher Physics . . . . .	200
(3) Higher Chemistry . . . . .	200
(4) Higher Botany . . . . .	200
(5) Higher Zoology . . . . .	200
(6) Higher Geology . . . . .	200
(7) Higher Geography . . . . .	200
(8) English Literature (1798—1935) . . . . .	200
(9) (a) Indian History I (From Chandragupta Maurya to Harsha) . . . . . or (b) Indian History II (The Great Mughals (1526—1707) . . . . .	200
or (c) Indian History III (From 1772 to 1950) . . . . .	200
or (d) British Constitutional History (From 1603 to 1950) . . . . .	200
or (e) European History (From 1871 to 1945) . . . . .	200
(10) (a) Advanced Economics . . . . . or (b) Advanced Indian Economics . . . . .	200
(11) (a) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day . . . . . or (b) Political Organisation and Public Ad- ministration . . . . . or	200

(c) International Relations . . . . .	200
(12) (a) Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemology . . . . .	200
or	
(b) Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology . . . . .	200
(13) (a) Constitutional Law of India . . . . .	200
or	
(b) Jurisprudence . . . . .	200
(14) (a) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.) . . . . .	200
or	
(b) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.) . . . . .	200
or	
(c) Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy . . . . .	200
(15) Anthropology . . . . .	200
(16) Advanced Sociology . . . . .	200

Provided that the following restrictions shall apply to particular additional subjects.

- (1) No candidate shall be allowed to offer both Indian History I [9(a)] and Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy [14(c)].
- (2) No candidate shall be allowed to offer both European History [9(e)] and International Relations [11(c)].

NOTE.—The syllabi of the subjects mentioned above are given in Part C of the Schedule to this Appendix.

### SECTION III

#### General

1. (a) The question papers in 'Essay' and 'General Knowledge', *vide* items (1) and (3) respectively of sub-section (a) of Section II above, may be answered in English, or in any one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, *viz.*, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Candidates exercising the option to answer both the papers in a language other than English must choose the same language for both the papers. The option will apply to a complete paper and not to a part thereof.

(b) Question papers in all other subjects must be answered in English, except question papers in languages, *vide* items (11) and (12) of sub-section (b) of Section II above, which, unless specifically required otherwise, may be answered in English or in the language concerned.

NOTE I.—A candidate desirous of answering the question paper(s) mentioned in para 1(a) above in a language other than English must clearly indicate, in column 32 of the Application Form, the name of that language against the paper(s) concerned. If no entry is made in the said column in respect of either or both of the papers, it will be assumed that the paper/papers will be answered in English. The option once exercised shall be treated as final; and no request for alteration or addition in the said column shall be entertained.

NOTE II.—Candidates exercising the option to answer the paper(s) in para 1(a) above in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution will be required to write their answers in the respective script indicated below:

#### Language Script

1. Assamese—Assamese.
2. Bengali—Bengali.
3. Gujarati—Gujarati.
4. Hindi—Devanagiri.
5. Kannada—Kannada.
6. Kashmiri—Persian.
7. Malayalam—Malayalam.

8. Marathi—Devanagiri.
9. Oriya—Oriya.
10. Punjabi—Gurmukhi.
11. Sanskrit—Devanagiri.
- \*12. Sindhi—Devanagiri or Arabic.
13. Tamil—Tamil.
14. Telugu—Telugu.
15. Urdu—Persian.

\*Candidates exercising the option to answer the paper(s) referred to in para 1(a) above in *Sindhi*, must also indicate in column 32 of the application form, the name of the particular script (Devanagiri or Arabic) which they will adopt.

2. The duration of each of the papers referred to in Sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) of Section II above will be 3 hours.

3. Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write the answers for them.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects of the examination.

5. For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service (Category 1), the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain such minimum standard as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion at the written examination in all the other subjects.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Marks will not be allotted for mere superficial knowledge.

8. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

9. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the metric system of weights and measures. In the question papers, wherever necessary, questions involving the use of metric system of weights and measures may be set.

### SCHEDULE

#### PART A

[*Vide Sub-Section (a) of Section II of Appendix II*]

1. *Essay*.—Candidates will be required to write an essay. A choice of subjects will be given. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion, and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.

2. *General English*.—Candidates will be required to answer questions designed to test their understanding of English and workmanlike use of words. Some of the questions will be devised to test also their reasoning power their capacity to perceive implications and their ability to distinguish between the important and the less important. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis. Credit will be given for concise and effective expression.

3. *General Knowledge*.—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on History of India and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study, and questions on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

#### PART B

[*Vide Sub-Section (b) of Section II of Appendix II*]

1. Pure Mathematics:

The subjects included will be (1) Algebra, (2) Infinite Sequences and Series (3) Trigonometry, (4) Theory of equations, (5) Analytic Geometry of two and three dimensions (6) Analysis and (7) Differential Equations.

(1) *Algebra*: Sets, Union, Intersection, difference and complementation properties. Venn Diagram. Properties of natural numbers. Real numbers and their representation by decimals. Complex numbers. Argand Diagram. Cartesian Product, Relation, Mapping, Function as a mapping. Equivalence relation. Groups, Isomorphism of groups. Sub-

groups, Normal subgroups. Lagrange's Theorem. Frobenius theorem.

The definitions and illustrations of Rings and Fields. Divisors of Zero and Homomorphisms. Vector spaces.

Determinants. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and inversion of matrix. Linear homogeneous and non-homogeneous equations. Cayley-Hamilton theorem.

Elementary number theory. Fundamental theorem of arithmetic. Congruences. Theorems of Fermat and Wilson.

Inequalities. Arithmetical and Geometrical means. Inequalities of Cauchy, Schwarz, Holder and Minkowsky.

(2) *Infinite Sequences and Series*: Concept of limit. Infinite series. Convergent, divergent and Oscillatory series. Cauchy's general principle of convergence. Comparison and ratio tests, Gauss' test. Absolute convergence and derangement of series.

(3) *Trigonometry*: De Moivre's theorem for rational index and its applications. Inverse Circular and hyperbolic functions. Expansions and summation of trigonometrical series. Expressions for sine and cosine in terms of infinite products.

(4) *Theory of Equations*: General properties of polynomial equations. Transformation of equations. Nature of the roots of cubic and biquadratic. Cardan's solution of the cubic. Resolution of biquadratic into quadratic factors. Location of roots and Newton's method of divisors.

(5) *Analytic Geometry of two and three dimensions*: Straight line. Pair of straight lines, circle, system of circles, Ellipse, Parabola, Hyperbola, Reduction of a second degree equation to a standard form.

Planes, straight lines, sphere, cone, conicoids and their tangent and normal properties. (Vector methods are recommended).

(6) *Analysis*: Concepts of Limit, Continuity, Derivation, differentiability of a function of one real variable. Properties of continuous functions. Characterisation of discontinuities. Mean value theorems. Evaluation of indeterminate forms. Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems with Lagrange's and Cauchy's forms of remainders. Maxima and minima of function of one variable. Plane curves, singular points, curvature, curve tracing. Envelopes. Partial Differentiation. Differentiability of a function of more than one real variable.

Standard methods of integration. Riemann's definition of definite integral of continuous function. Fundamental theorem of integral calculus. First mean value theorem of integral calculus. Rectification, quadrature, volumes and surfaces of solids of revolution and their applications.

(7) *Differential Equations*: Formation of ordinary differential equation. Order and degree. Geometrical demonstration of the existence theorem for  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ . First

order linear and non-linear equations. Singular points. Singular solutions. Linear differential equations and their important properties. Linear Differential Equations with constant co-efficients. Cauchy-Euler type of equations. Exact differential equations and equations admitting integrating factor. Second order equations. Changing of dependent and independent variables. Solution when one integral is known. Variation of parameters.

## 2. Applied Mathematics:

The subjects included will be (1) Vector Analysis (2) Statics (3) Dynamics and (4) Hydrostatics.

(1) *Vector Analysis*: Vector Algebra, Differentiation of vector function of a scalar variable. Gradient, divergence and curl in cartesian, cylindrical and spherical coordinates and their physical interpretations. Higher order derivatives. Vector identities and Vector equations. Gauss and Stokes theorems.

(2) *Statics*: Fundamental laws of Newtonian Mechanics. Theory of Dimensions. Plane statics. Equilibrium of system of particles. Work and Potential Energy. Centre of mass and centre of gravity. Friction. Common Catenary. Principle of virtual work. Stability of equilibrium. Equilibrium of forces in three dimensions.

Attraction and Potential of rods, rectangular and circular discs, spherical shells, sphere. Equipotential surfaces and

their properties. Properties of potentials. Green's equivalent stratum. Laplace's and Poisson's equations.

(3) *Dynamics*: Velocity vector. Relative velocity. Acceleration. Angular velocity. Degrees of freedom and constraints. Rectilinear motion. Simple harmonic motion. Motion in a plane. Projectiles. Constrained motion. Work and energy. Motion under impulsive forces. Kepler's laws. Orbits under central forces. Motion of varying mass. Motion under resistance. Moments and products of inertia. Two dimensional motion of a rigid body under finite and impulsive forces. Compound pendulum.

(4) *Hydrostatics*: Pressure of heavy fluids. Equilibrium of fluids under given system of forces. Centre of pressure. Thrust on curved surfaces. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Stability of equilibrium. Pressure of gases and problems relating to atmosphere.

## 3. Statistics:

### I. Probability

Classical and Statistical definitions of probability. Simple theorems on probability with examples. Conditional probability and statistical independence. Baye's theorem. Random variables—Discrete and Continuous. Probability functions and probability density functions. Probability distributions in one or more variates. Mathematical expectations. Techebycheff's inequality. Weak law of large numbers. Simple form of Central Limit theorem.

### II. Statistical Methods

Compilation, classification, tabulation and diagrammatic representation of various types of statistical data.

Concepts of statistical population and frequency curve. Measures of Central tendency and dispersion. Moments and cumulants. Measures of skewness and Kurtosis. Moment-generating functions.

Study of standard probability distributions—Binomial, Poisson Hypergeometric, Normal, Negative—Binomial, Rectangular and log normal distributions. General description of the Pearsonian system of curves.

General properties of a bivariate distribution, bivariate normal distribution. Measures of association and contingency. Correlation and Linear regression involving two or more variables. Correlation ratio. Intraclass correlation, Rank correlation. Nonlinear regression analysis.

Curvefitting by methods of free-hand curves, moving averages, group averages, least squares and moments. Orthogonal polynomials and their uses.

### III. Sampling distribution and statistical inference

Random sample, statistics, concepts of sampling distribution and standard error.

Derivation of sampling distribution of mean of independent normal variates,  $\chi^2$ ,  $t$  and  $F$  Statistics; their properties and uses. Derivation of sampling distributions of sample means, variances and correlation coefficient from a bivariate normal population. Derivation (in large samples) and uses of Pearsonian.

Theory of Estimation: Requirements of a good estimate—unbiasedness, consistency, efficiency and sufficiency. Cramer-Rao lower bound to variance of estimates. Best linear unbiased estimates.

Methods of estimation—general descriptions of the methods of moments, method of maximum likelihood, method of least squares and method of minimum  $\chi^2$ . Properties of maximum likelihood estimators (without proof). Theory of confidence intervals—simple problems of setting confidence limits.

Theory of Testing of Hypotheses: Simple and composite hypotheses. Statistical tests and critical regions. Two kinds of error, level of significance and power of a test.

Optimum critical regions for simple hypotheses concerning one parameter. Construction of such regions for simple hypotheses relating to a normal Population.

Likelihood ratio tests. Tests involving mean, variance, correlation and regression coefficients in univariate and

bivariate normal populations. Simple non-parametric tests—sign, run, median, rank and randomisation tests.

Sequential test of a simple hypothesis against a simple alternative (without derivation).

#### IV. Sampling techniques

Sampling versus complete enumeration. Principles of sampling. Frames and sampling units. Sampling and non-sampling errors. Simple random sampling. Stratified sampling. Regression methods of estimation. Designing of sample survey of multi-stage and multiphase sampling. Ratio and regression methods of estimation. Designing of sample surveys with reference to recent large-scale surveys in India.

#### V. Design of Experiments

Analysis of variance and covariance with equal number of observations in the cells.

Transformation of variates to stabilise variance.

Principles of experimental designs. Completely randomised, randomised block and latin square designs. Missing plot technique. Factorial experiments with confounding in  $2^k$  ( $k=2(1)5$ ),  $3^2$  and  $3^3$  designs. Splitplot design. Balanced incomplete designs and simple lattice.

#### 4. Physics :

*General properties of Matter and Mechanics.*—Units and dimensions. Rotational motion and moments of inertia. Gravity Gravitation, planetary motion. Stress and Strain relationship, elastic moduli and their interrelations. Surface tension, capillarity. Flow of incompressible fluids. Viscosity of liquids and gases.

*Sound.*—Forced vibrations and resonance. Wave motion. Doppler effect. Vibration of strings and air-columns. Measurement of frequency, velocity and intensity of sound. Musical scales. Acoustics of halls. Ultrasonics.

*Heat and Thermodynamics.*—Elements of the kinetic theory of gases. Brownian motion. Van der Waals' equation of state. Measurement of temperature, specific heat and thermal conductivity, Joule-Thomson effect and liquefaction of gases. Laws of thermodynamics. Heat engines. Black body radiation.

*Light.*—Geometrical optics, and simple optical systems. Telescope and microscope. Defects in optical images and their corrections. Wave theory of light. Measurement of velocity of light. Interference, diffraction and polarization of light. Simple interferometers. Elements of spectroscopy. Raman effect.

*Electricity and Magnetism.*—Calculation of field and potential in simple cases. Gauss's theorem. Electrometers. Electrical and magnetic properties of matter and their measurement. Magnetic field due to electric current. Galvanometers. Measurement of current and quantity of electricity. Potentiometer. Resistance, inductance and capacitance; and their measurement. Thermoelectricity. Elements of alternating currents. Dynamos and motors. Electrolysis. Electromagnetic waves. Radio valves and their simple applications. transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.

*Elements of Modern Physics.*—Elementary properties of electron, proton and neutron. Planck's constant and its measurements. Bohr's theory of the atom. X-rays and their properties. Elements of radio-activity, and properties of alpha, beta and gamma rays. Nuclei of atoms. Elements of the special theory of relativity, mass and energy. Fission and fusion. Cosmic rays.

#### 5. Chemistry :

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—Structure of the atom. The Periodic Law. Radioactivity. Isotopes. Artificial transmutations of elements. Nuclear fission. Nature of chemical bonds. The inert gases of the atmosphere. Chemistry of the more common and useful elements and their compounds. Rare earth elements. Hydrates, oxides, oxyacids, peracids and persalts, and carbides. Inorganic complexes. Basic principles of chemical analysis.

*Organic Chemistry.*—Petroleum and petroleum products. Chemistry of the following classes of aliphatic compounds : Saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, mono and di-carboxylic acids, esters, substituted carboxylic acids, thio, nitro and cyano com-

pounds; amines, urea and ureides, organometallic compounds, monosaccharides (including structures) carbohydrates and proteins (general ideas). Simple alicyclic compounds, Strain theory.

*Aromatic.*—Benzene, naphthalene and anthracene and their principal derivatives; coal tar distillation, phenols, aromatic alcohols, aldehydes, ketones. Aromatic acids and hydroxy acids. Steric hindrance, Arylamines, Diazo, azo and hydrazo compounds. Quinones. Heterocyclic compounds. Pyrrole, pyridine, quinoline, indole and indigo. Azo, triphenylmethane and phthalic dyes.

Simple molecular, re-arrangements. Isomerism, stereo-isomerism and tautomerism polymerisation.

*Physical Chemistry.*—The kinetic theory. Properties of gases. Equations of state (Van der Waals, Dieterici). The critical state. Liquefaction of gases. Physical properties of liquids in relation to their chemical constitution. Elementary Crystallography.

The first and second laws of thermodynamics and their application to simple physical and chemical processes. Chemical equilibrium and Law of Mass Action. Le Chatelier's Principle. The Phase Rule and its application to one-component systems and to the iron-carbon system.

Rate and order of a reaction. First and second order reactions. Chain reactions. Photochemical reactions. Catalysis. Adsorption.

Electrolytic dissociation, Ionic equilibria. Acid-base equilibria and indicators. Study of electrolytic conductance and its applications. Electrode potentials. E.M.F. of cells. Measurements of E.M.F. and their applications.

#### 6. Botany :

Form, structure, habit, economic importance, life histories and inter-relationships of the important representatives of the various groups and sub-groups or families and sub-families of cryptogams (including bacteria with viruses) and phanerogams, with special reference to Indian plants.

The fundamental principles and processes of plant physiology.

A general knowledge of important diseases of crop plants in India and methods of their control and eradication.

The basic facts relating to ecology and plant geography, with special reference to Indian flora and the botanical regions of India.

Basic knowledge about evolution, cytology, genetics and plant breeding.

Economic uses of plants, specially flowering plants, in relation to human welfare, particularly with reference to such vegetable products as food-grains pulses, fruits, sugars and starches, oil-seeds, spices, beverages, fibres, woods, rubber, drugs and essential oils.

A general familiarity with the development of knowledge relating to the botanical science.

#### 7. Zoology :

The classification, bionomics, morphology, life-history, and relationships of non-chordates and chordates, with special reference to Indian forms.

Functional morphology (form, structure and function) of the integument, endoskeleton, locomotion, feeding, blood-circulation respiration, osmoregulation, nervous system, receptors and reproduction. Elements of vertebrate embryology.

Evolution : evidences, theories and their modern interpretations. Mendelian inheritance; mutation. Structure of animal cell; basic principles of cytology & genetics. Adaptation and distribution.

#### 8. Geology :

*Physical Geology and Geomorphology.*—Origin, structure, interior and age of the Earth. Geosynclines and mountains. Isostasy. Origin of continents and oceans. Continental drift. Seismology, Volcanology. Geological action of surface agencies.

*Structural and Field Geology.*—Common structures of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Study of folds, faults, unconformities, joints and thrusts. Elementary ideas of methods of geological Surveying and Mapping.

**Crystallography and Mineralogy.**—Elements of crystal forms and symmetry. Laws of Crystallography; Crystal systems and classes; Crystal habits; twinning. Stereographic projections. Physical, chemical and optical properties of minerals. Study of more important rock-forming and economic minerals regarding their chemical and physical properties, crystallographic and optical characters, alterations, occurrence, and commercial uses.

**Stratigraphy and Palaeontology.**—Principles of Stratigraphy. Indian Stratigraphy. Lithological and Chronological sub-divisions of Geological record. Fossils—nature and mode of preservation; bearing on Organic evolution. Invertebrate and plant fossils.

**Economic Geology.**—Theories of Ore genesis; Classification, geology, occurrence, localities and resources of chief metallic and non-metallic minerals of India. Mineral industries in India. Principles of Geophysical prospecting and ore dressing.

**Petrology.**—Origin, constitution, structure and classification of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Study of common Indian Rock types.

**9. Geography.**—Physical and Human Geography of the world with special reference to India. Principles of Physical Geography comprising a detailed study of the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, leading up to the modern views regarding cycle concepts, isostasy, processes of mountain formation, weather phenomena, surface and sub-surface movement of ocean waters, etc.

Principles of Human Geography comprising a detailed study of the distribution of man of the basis of culture, race, religion, etc., environment and mode of life, population trends, population movements.

Candidates are expected to have a detailed knowledge of physical, human and economic geography of India.

**10. English Literature.**—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Chaucer to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria, with special reference to the works of the following authors :—

Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Johnson, Wordsworth, Keats, Dickens Tennyson, Arnold and Hardy.

Evidence of first-hand reading will be required. The paper will be designed also to test the candidates' critical ability.

**11. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.**—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the language and its literature. They must have first hand knowledge of the best known works with which they deal though questions on works of lesser importance may also be set. They will also be expected to possess such knowledge of the historical and cultural background, of intellectual and artistic movements, and of linguistic developments as will enable them to understand the literature. Question may be set on literary history and on language. Candidates will be required to translate/explain, and may be asked to comment on passages.

Note—A candidate offering any of the subjects mentioned under item (11) may be required to answer some or all the questions in the language concerned. The scripts required to be used for these languages are indicated below :

#### Language Script

1. Assamese—Assamese.
2. Bengali—Bengali.
3. Gujarati—Gujarati.
4. Hindi—Devanagiri.
5. Kannada—Kannada.
6. Kashmiri—Persian.
7. Malayalam—Malayalam.
8. Marathi—Devanagiri.
9. Oriya—Oriya.
10. Punjabi—Gurmukhi.

11. Sindhi—Devanagiri or Arabio.
12. Tamil—Tamil.
13. Telugu—Telugu.
14. Urdu—Persian.

**12. Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Pali, Persian, Russian and Sanskrit.**—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

Note.—Candidates for Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit may be asked to answer some questions in Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri script.

**13. Indian History.**—From the beginning of the reign of Chandragupta Maurya to the establishment of Indian Republic. The paper will include questions on political, constitutional, economic and cultural developments.

**14. British History.**—The period of study will be from 1485 to 1945. The paper will include questions on political, constitutional, economic and cultural developments.

**15. European History.**—The period of study will be from 1789 to 1945. The paper will include questions on political, diplomatic, economic and cultural developments.

**16. World History.**—(From 1789 to 1945). Candidates will be expected to possess sound knowledge of the major political and economic developments in the world, with special reference to Europe, the U.S.A., the far East, the Middle East and the African continent. There will be special emphasis on the international events of world importance.

Candidates will also be expected to be familiar with cultural developments as reflected in contributions to civilization as a whole, in the fields of science, literature and art.

**17. General Economics.**—Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of (a) the principles of economic analysis; and (b) the history of economic doctrines.

They should be able to apply their knowledge of theory to an analysis of the current economic problems of India.

**18. Political Science.**—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms, (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

**19. Philosophy.**—The candidates will be expected to be familiar with History and Theory of Ethics. Eastern and Western, with special reference to the problems of Moral Standards and their application. Moral Judgement, Determinism and Free Will, Moral Order and Progress, relation between Individual, Society and the State, theories of Crime and Punishment, and relation of Ethics to Religion.

They will also be expected to be familiar with History of Western Philosophy, with special reference to nature of Philosophy and its relation to Science and Religion, theories of Matter and Spirit, Space and Time, Causation and Evolution, and Value and God, and with History of Indian Philosophy (including orthodox and heterodox systems), with special reference to theories of God, Self and Liberation, and Causation, Evolution and Appearance.

#### 20. Psychology.—

Psychology : its nature, scope and methods; experimental method in psychology.

Factors in human development heredity and environment.

Motivation, feelings and emotions; their nature and development; theories of emotions; development of character.

The cognitive processes; sensation, perception, learning, memory and forgetting, and thinking.

Intelligence and abilities—concepts and measurement. Personality—nature, determinants, theories, and assessment.

Group processes and group effect; crowd behaviour; leadership and morale; attitudes and prejudice; social change.

Concept of abnormality, symptoms and etiology of the main forms of psychoneurotic and psychotic disorders; social pathology and juvenile delinquency—causes and prevention; Main forms of therapeutic techniques.

## 21. LAW I.—

1. Jurisprudence: Concept of law; Kinds of law; Positive law; Administration of justice; Sources of law; Elements of law including legal rights, and duties; Liability; Ownership, possession; Legal personality; Property.
2. Constitutional Law; Constitutional Law of India including Administrative Law; basic principles of the English Constitution.
3. Law of Torts including State liability for Torts.
4. Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code).
5. Law of evidence: Relevancy and presumptions; Kinds of Evidence—oral and documentary evidence, primary and secondary evidence; Burden of proof; Estoppel; Judicial notice.

## 22. Law II.—

1. General Principles of the Law of Contract (Sec. 1 to 75 of the Indian Contract Act).
2. Law of Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge and Agency, with special reference to the Indian Contract Act.
3. Law of Sale of Goods, Law of Partnership, and Negotiable Instruments and Banking (General Principles), with special reference to the Indian Law.
4. Company Law.

## 23. Law III.—

Nature and Sources of International Law. History of International Law. The School of International Law. International Law and Municipal Law.

States as persons of International Law. Acquisition and loss of international personality. State recognition. State succession.

Rights and duties of States. Principle of equality. Jurisdiction of States.

Treaties.

Agents of International intercourse. Privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents. The individual and International Law. Aliens. Nationality. Naturalisation. Statelessness. Extradition. War Criminals.

Modes of settlement of International disputes.

War: Declaration: effects.

Laws of land, sea and aerial warfare.

War in self-defence. Collective security. Regional pacts. Outlawry of war. Laws of belligerent occupation. Belligerency and insurgency.

Methods of warfare. Prisoners of war. Right of visit and search. Prize courts.

Blockade and contraband.

Neutrality and neutralisation. Rights and duties of neutral states in war. Unneutral service. Neutrality under the Charter of the U.N.

The Charter of the U.N. and covenant of the League of Nations. Principal organs of the United Nations. Specialised International Organisations.

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with cases, including the pronouncements of the International Court of Justice.

## 24. Applied Mechanics.—

### BUILDINGS

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and Timber. Determination of stresses

in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Designs of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints. Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipses of stress and Clayperon's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connection to steel Columns; caps, bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory, Wedge theory. Winkler's and Blight's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and Masonry Reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic; semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings; Steel-works, girders, etc., for buildings.

### BRIDGES

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads, wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

### REINFORCED CONCRETE

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beams.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

### GENERAL

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Laidhart-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional



area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ( $M/I \cdot F/Y \cdot E/R$ ); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations strength of footings. Grillage foundations Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure, modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress; Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams. Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block, work structures. Design of revetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts, modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams. Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

## 25. Sociology

Nature and Scope of Sociology and its relation to other social sciences; Society its nature and structure: Individual and Society; Social inter-action; Groups; Group behaviour; Culture; Culture and Personality; Crowd Behaviour; Leadership; Socialisation. Social Change and Planning; Urbanisation and Urbanism; Village Community; Theories of Social Change; Institutions and Associations—Family and Kinship; Social Stratification—Caste and Class; Social Values—Traditions, Customs and Mores: Religion; Social Control; Social Disorganisation; Society and Adjustments; Human Ecology and Population—Growth of Population and Population Control.

The candidates will be expected to illustrate theory by facts, and to analyse problems with the help of theory. They will be expected to be particularly conversant with Indian problems.

## PART C

[Vide Sub-Section (c) of Section II of Appendix II]

### 1. (a) Higher Pure Mathematics

The subjects included will be (1) Modern Algebra and Topology. (2) Analysis of functions of real variables, (3) Functions of a complex variable, (4) Geometry and (5) Differential Equations.

(1) *Modern Algebra*: Groups, Sub-groups, Normal Sub-groups, Factor groups. Homomorphism and isomorphism. Theorems on isomorphism. Permutation groups. Groups of transformation. Groups of automorphism. Inner automorphism. Normaliser, Centre and Commutator. Theorems of Cayley and Sylow. Decomposition theorem for finitely generated abelian groups. Invariants. Normal series. Composition series Jordan-Hölder theorem. Rings. Integral domains. Division ring. Fields. Ideals. Prime, primary and maximal ideals, sums and products of ideals. Quotient ring. Isomorphism theorems for rings. The field of quotients of an integral domain. Euclidean domains. Principal ideal domains. Unique factorisation domains. Ring of polynomial over a commutative ring. Polynomials with coefficients from a unique factorisation domain. Noetherian rings.

Vector spaces. Basis of a vector space. Dimension. Orthogonality. Scalar product. Orthonormal basis.

Field extension. Splitting fields. Separable and inseparable extension. Galois theory of finite extensions. Application to solution of equations by radicals. Finite fields.

Topological space, maps and neighbourhoods, closed sets, open sets, base for a topological space, subspaces, quotient spaces. Different ways of defining a topology and strength of topologies. Metric spaces. Euclidean spaces, and other examples of metric spaces. Connectivity, Cartesian product of two topological spaces, local connectivity. Pathwise connectivity. Compact spaces. Product of compact spaces, locally compact spaces. Separation axioms. Hausdorff, normal and regular spaces.

(2) *Analysis of functions of real variables*: Dedekind's theory of real numbers. Bounds and limits. Sequences. Continuity and uniform continuity. Differentiability. Im-

plicit functions. Maxima and minima of functions. Riemann integration. Mean value theorems. Improper integrals. Line, surface and multiple integrals Green's and Stokes theorems.

Uniform convergence of series and properties of uniformly convergent series. Convergence of infinite products. Orthogonality and completeness of sets of functions. Fourier series and Fourier theorem. Weierstrass approximation theorem. Lebesgue measure. Measurable functions and Lebesgue integral of bounded functions.

(3) *Functions of a complex variable*: Representation of complex numbers on Gauss' plane and on Riemann's sphere. Bilinear transformations. Analytic functions. Cauchy's theorem and its converse. Cauchy's integral formula. Taylor's and Laurent's series. Liouville's theorem. Singularities. Zeros. Theory of Residues and its application to evaluation of integrals. Fundamental theorem of algebra and roots of algebraic equations. Conformal representation. Analytic continuation. Mittag-Leffler's theorem. Weierstrass' factorisation Theorem. The maximum modulus principle. Hadamard's three-circle theorem.

(4) *Geometry*: Plane sections and generating lines of quadrics. The quadric surface and its analysis. Confocal quadrics. Elementary theory of pencils of quadrics. Curves in space. Curvature and torsion. Frenet's formulae. Envelopes. Developable surfaces. Developable associated with a curve. Ruled surfaces. Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature. Conjugate lines. Asymptotic lines. Geodesics.

### (5) Differential Equations:

*Ordinary differential Equations*: Picard's existence theorem. Initial and Boundary conditions. Linear differential equations with variable coefficients. Integration in series. Bessel and Legendre functions. Total and simultaneous differential equations.

*Partial Differential Equations*: Formation of partial differential equations. Types of integrals of partial differential equations. Partial differential equations of first order. Charpit's method. Partial differential equations with constant coefficients. Monge's method. Classification of partial differential equations of second order. Laplace Equation and its boundary value problems. Solution of wave equation and equation of heat conduction.

### 1(b) Higher Applied Mathematics:

The subjects included will be (1) Dynamics, (2) Hydrodynamics, (3) Elasticity, (4) Electricity and Magnetism, (5) Special theory of Relativity.

(1) *Dynamics*: Particle Dynamics: Motion in three dimensions. Rigid Dynamics: Motion in two dimensions. Momentum and Energy. Motion relative to the moving earth. Foucault's pendulum. Generalized coordinates. Holonomic and non-holonomic systems. Lagrange's equations of motion for holonomic systems. Small oscillations. Euler's geometrical and dynamical equations. Motion of a top. Hamilton's principle of least action. Hamilton's canonical equations and their integral invariants. Contact transformations.

### (2) Hydrodynamics:

*General*: Equation of continuity, momentum and energy.

*Inviscid Flow Theory*: Two-dimensional motion. Streaming motion. Sources and sinks. Method of images and its application. Motion of cylinder and sphere in a fluid. Vortex motion. Waves.

*Viscous Flow Theory*: Stress and Strain analysis. Navier-Stokes Equations. Vorticity Dissipation of energy. Flow between parallel plates. Flow through pipe. Slow streaming motion past a sphere. Boundary layer concept. Boundary layer equations for two dimensional flows. Boundary layer along a plate. Similarity solutions. Momentum and energy integrals. Method of Karman and Pohlhausen.

(3) *Elasticity*: Cartesian Tensors. Stress and strain analysis. Work and energy. Saint Venant's principle. Bending of beams and plates. Torsion.

(4) *Electricity and Magnetism*: Electrostatics. Conductors and condensers. Systems of conductors. Dielectrics. Method of Images and its application. Flow of electric currents in networks. Magnetism. Electromagnetism Induction.



Alternating currents, Maxwell's equations, Oscillatory circuits.

(5) *Special Theory of Relativity*: Galilean principle, Michelson-Morley experiment, The principles of theory of relativity, Lorentz transformation and its consequences, Lorentz invariance of Maxwell's equations, Electrodynamics of a Vacuum, Matter and energy.

## 2. Higher Physics :

*General Properties of Matter and Sound*: Mechanics of deformable bodies, Helical springs, Capillary phenomena, Viscosity, Acoustical measurements, Ultrasonics.

*Heat and Thermodynamics*: Brownian motion, Kinetic theory of gases, Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures, Thermodynamic functions and their applications, Specific heat of solids and gases, Production and measurement of low temperatures, Radiation of Planck's law of energy distribution.

*Optics*: Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems, Experimental spectroscopy, Electro-magnetic theory, Scattering of light, Raman effect, Diffraction, Polarisation.

*Electricity and Magnetism*: Gauss's theorem, Electrometers, Magnetic hysteresis, Theory of permanent magnets, Measurement of electrical quantities, Alternating current theory, Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages, Transmission and reception of wireless waves, Television.

*Modern Physics*: Special theory of relativity, Dual nature of light and matter, Schroedinger's equation and its solution in simple cases Hydrogen and helium spectra Zeeman & Stark effects, Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements, X-Rays and X-Ray spectroscopy, Compton effect, Conduction in metals, Superconductivity, Thermionics, Thermal ionization, Properties of atomic nuclei, Mass spectroscopy, Elementary particles and their properties, Nuclear reactions, Cosmic rays, Nuclear fission and fusion.

## 3. Higher Chemistry :

*Inorganic Chemistry*.—The structure of the atom Radioactivity, natural and artificial, Fission and fusion of nuclei, Isotopes, Radioactive indicators, Radioactive series, Transuranic elements.

Chemistry of the elements and their principle compounds, with special reference to Be, W Ti, V, Mo, Hf, Zr and rare earth elements.

Co-ordination compounds, Interstitial and non-stoichiometric compounds, Free radicals, Advanced Physico-chemical methods of analysis.

*Organic Chemistry*.—Theories of organic chemistry, including resonance and hydrogen bond formation, Mechanism of important organic reactions, Stereochemistry, including conformation.

Chemistry of different classes of organic compounds, with special reference to the following; Polysaccharides, terpenes, natural colouring matters, alkaloids, vitamins, important hormones, anti-malarials, chlorine insecticides principal antibiotics, and synthetic polymers.

*Physical Chemistry*.—The kinetic molecular theory, The three laws of thermodynamics and their application to physical chemical processes, Physico-chemical properties in relation to and elucidating molecular structure, Quantum theory and its application to chemistry.

The mechanism and kinetics of chemical and photo-chemical reactions, Catalysis, Adsorption, Surface chemistry, Colloids, Electrochemistry.

## 4. Higher Botany :

*Plant kingdom*.—Advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (*viz.* Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

*Systematic botany*.—Principles of classification and a general knowledge of the more important families of angiosperms.

*Anatomy*.—Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from the ecological and physiological points of view.

*Plant pathology*.—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses, and physiological diseases, Methods of control.

*Physiology*.—An advanced knowledge of the important physiological processes in plants, including plant bio-chemistry.

*Ecology*.—Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of eco-physiological studies, Principles of plant geography.

*Economic botany*.—A study of the important economic plants of tropical and sub-tropical areas, with special reference to India.

*General Biology*.—Knowledge of the fundamentals of and recent developments in variation, heredity, evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

## 5. Higher Zoology :

The classification, bionomics, morphology, life-history and relationships of non-chordates and chordates, with special reference to Indian fauna.

Functional morphology (form, structure and function) of the organ systems, Outlines of vertebrate embryology.

The classification, ontogeny, phylogeny, adaptive divergence and convergence of animals, animal ecology, migration and colouration.

Evolution: evidences, theories, and their modern interpretations, Adaptation; distribution of animals in space.

Recent advances in the knowledge of the cell, cytology, genetics, sex determination and endocrinology.

Modern concept of the environment as a complex of physical, chemical and biological factors, and of the organisms as individuals, populations and communities.

An essay relating to any of the following topics: Protozoa and disease; Insect and man; Parasitology Freshwater and marine biology; Limnology and fishery biology; Contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

## 6. Higher Geology :

*General Geology*.—History and development of the Science of Geology, its different branches and contacts with other sciences, Origin, evolution, structure, constitution, interior and age of the Earth, Geomorphology; Radioactivity and its applications to Geology; Siesmology; Volcanology; Geosynclines; Isostasy, Evolution of continents and ocean basins, Geological action of surface and subterranean agencies, Continental drift.

*Structural and Field Geology*.—Diastrophism; Rock deformation; Origin of mountains; Structures in relation to topography and mining, Tectonic history of India, Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping.

*Stratigraphy and Palaeontology*.—Principles of Stratigraphy, and correlation, Detailed study of Indian Stratigraphy and outline of World Stratigraphy, Distribution of land, sea, faunas and floras in different periods, Theories of organic evolution, Fossils—their importance, Index fossils and correlation, Detailed study and geological history of the invertebrate fossils and the principal groups of vertebrate and plant fossils with special reference to India.

*Crystallography and Mineralogy*.—Crystal morphology; Laws of crystallography; crystal systems and classes, habits, twinning, Goniometric and X-ray study of crystals, Atomic structure, Detailed study of rock-forming minerals and of economic minerals with special reference to their occurrence in India.

*Petrology*.—Origin and evolution, structure, mineral constituents, texture and classification of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, Petrogenesis including metamorphism Petrochemistry, Study of meteorites, Important Indian rock-types.

*Economic Geology*.—Ore-genesis; classification of economic minerals and controls of ore localization, Geology of economic mineral deposits with particular reference to India, Location of mineral industries, Evaluation of properties; Mineral economics; conservation and utilisation of minerals National mineral policy, Strategic minerals, Geological, geo-

physical and geochemical prospecting techniques and their applications. Principal methods of mining, sampling, ore dressing and ore beneficiation. Soils and ground water. Application of Geology to common engineering problems.

7. **Higher Geography.**—The paper will consist of two parts :—

The first part will comprise an advanced study of Physical, Human and Economic Geography, with special reference to India.

The second part will comprise advanced study of the following special subjects, and a candidate will be expected to have knowledge of at least two of these subjects :

Geomorphology. Climatology (including modern methods of weather forecasting and analysis). Cartography (including solution of right-angled spherical) triangles, use of Theodolite, advance projections like the oblique zenithal nets, etc.) Historical geography. Political geography. History of geographical thought and discoveries.

8. **English Literature (1798—1935).**—The paper will cover the study of English Literature from 1798 to 1935, with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Lamb, Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thackeray, Robert Browning, George Eliot, G. M. Hopkins, Shaw, W. B. Yeats, Galsworthy, J. M. Synge, E. M. Forster, and T. S. Eliot.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required. The paper will be designed to test not only the knowledge but also critical evaluation of the main literary trends during the period. Questions having a bearing on the social and cultural background of the period may be included.

9. (a) **Indian History I (From Chandragupta Maurya to Harsha).**

The Maurvas. The rise and consolidation of the empire. Administration and economy. Decline of the empire.

The eclipse of Magadha. The Shungas and the Kanvas.

The Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

Contacts with the West. North India—the Indo-Greeks. South India—Roman trade.

Central Asia and India. The Shakas. The Kushanas.

The Satavahanas.

Indian contacts with Asian countries—The spread of Buddhism.

The Imperial Gupta—The Creation of Classical Indian Culture. Further Indian contacts overseas. The decline of the Guptas. The Hunas.

Changing economic patterns in north India and their impact on politics.

The rise of the Vakatakas and the Chalukyas.

The emergence of the Pallavas.

Harshvardhana.

9. (b) **Indian History II (The Great Mughals (1526—1707))**—

#### *Political History*

Establishment of the Mughal Empire in India; its consolidation and expansion. The Sur interregnum. Mughal Empire at its zenith. Akbar, Jehangir and Shahjahan. Mughal relations with Persia and Central Asia. The development of administrative system. Europeans at the Mughal Court; early Portuguese, French and English settlements. The beginning of the decline. Aurangzeb, his wars and policies.

#### *Cultural, Religious, Economic and Social Life.*

Cultural life, and promotion of art, architecture and literature.

*Religious movements* : Bhakti Movement, Sufism, Din-i-Ilahi. Religious policy of the Mughal Emperors.

*Economic life* : Agrarian life. Systems of land tenure, industry, Trade and Commerce. Exports, imports. Means of transport. Wealth of India.

*Social life* : Court life; Urban life; Rural life, Dress, manners, customs, food and drink; amusements, recreations and festivals. Position of women.

9.(c) **Indian History III (From 1772 to 1950).**

Consolidation of British power in Bengal and South India. Expansion of British power in India. The East India Company and the British state. Evolution of the Civil Service. Judicial system, the police, and the army. Development of new land revenue system and agrarian relations. British Commercial policy. Economic impact of British rule in India. The revolt of 1857. Relations with Indian States. Foreign policy, and relations with Burma and Afghanistan. Development of modern industry, and means of communication. Development of modern education. Growth of the Press.

Indian Re-awakening : Raja Rammohan Roy, Brahmo Samaj and Vidya Sagar; the Arya Samaj, the Theosophists : Ramakrishna and Vivekananda; Sayyid Ahmed Khan. Social Reform. Development of modern Indian literature. The rise of Indian National Movement : The Indian National Congress (1885-1905), Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, and Gokhale. Growth of militant nationalism, anti-partition agitation. Swadeshi and Boycott. Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh; the Home Rule League and the Lucknow Pact.

Constitutional Development : Acts of 1861 & 1892; Minto-Morley Reforms; the Montford Reforms, the 1935 Act.

Emergence of Mahatma Gandhi and the struggle for freedom. Transfer of Power : The Cripps Mission : the Cabinet Mission; Independence Act and Partition. The Constitution of 1950. Independent India : Foreign Policy, Non-alignment; Secularism; and Planning.

9. (d) **British Constitutional History (From 1603 to 1950)**—

#### *Crown versus Parliament.*—

Relations between James I and Parliament. Petition of Rights. Charles I and the issue of prerogative *versus* common. Law. Civil war.

#### *The Constitution makers.*—

Government by Long Parliament. The Little Parliament. The Protectorate. The Restoration. The Glorious Revolution. The Bill of Rights.

#### *The Crown, the Executive and Parliament.*—

The King and his Ministers. Influence of the Crown. The Cabinet and Parliament. The Monarchical Crisis of 1936.

#### *The Reform of Parliament.*—

Reforms Acts and the House of Commons. The House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Reforms of the House of Lords.

#### *The Commonwealth.*—

Origin and growth of the Commonwealth. The Statute of Westminster. The Machinery of Commonwealth Co-operation. The position of the Crown in the Commonwealth.

9. (e) **European History (1871—1945)**

The Industrial Development of Europe—Growth of nationalism, and democratic and socialist movement.

The German Empire; the Third French Republic; the Habsburg Monarchy. Imperial Russia.

The policy of alignment and ententes.

The Eastern Question.

The rise of imperialism, and European imperial interests in the Near East, the Middle East, Africa and the Far East.

The origin and consequences of the First World War.

The Russian Revolution and its consequence.

The Versailles settlement; the League of Nations; efforts at World Disarmament; the search for security; rise of Fascism and Nazism and their international implications.

The Second World War.

**10. (a) Advanced Economics.—**

Functions of economic analysis.

The theory of price. The theory of consumption and demand. Organization of production. Theory of the firm and industry. Imperfect competition. Theory of monopoly. Control of monopoly.

The theory of distribution. Rent. The theory of capital. The theory of money and interest. Savings and investments. Banking and credit regulation. The theory of wages and employment. Collective bargaining and industrial peace.

National income. Economic progress and distributive justice.

The theory of international trade. Foreign exchanges. Balance of payments.

Business cycles and their control. Economic role of Government. Economic welfare. Public utilities. pricing and regulation.

Theory of taxation. Incidence of taxation. Effects of Government taxation and expenditure. Deficit financing and inflation.

Planning for economic development.

**10. (b) Advanced Indian Economics.—**

Economic developments during the War and Post-War period. Natural resources. Social institutions. Agricultural Production and finance. Pricing and distribution of food-grains and other agricultural products. Land reform. Place of cottage and small scale industries in a developing economy. Growth of modern organized industry. Regulation of public companies. Industrial relations and problems of labour. Mixed economy. Scope and efficiency of the public sector. Indian monetary and credit system. Role of the Reserve Bank. Population problems and population policy. Unemployment and under-employment. Computation of Indian national income. Regulation of foreign trade. Balance of payments. Indian taxation system. Federal finance. Planning for economic development. Size and structure of successive plans. Problems of resources and of implementation.

**11 (a) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day.—**

Theories of Contract and Natural Rights—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. Development of the Idea of Sovereignty. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Conservatism and Liberalism. Marxism and Schools of Socialism and Communism. Pluralism. Fascism. The Impact of Psychology. Trends in twentieth century thought in the East.

**11 (b) Political Organisation and Public Administration.—**

*Political Institutions.* The rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communist and Totalitarian forms of Government.

*Public Administration.* Public Administration in the Modern State. The formulation of policy and higher control—the Legislature and the Executive. Organisation. Management. Methods and Tools. Regulatory Commissions and Public Corporations. Personnel Administration—The Civil Service and its Problems. The Budget and Financial Administration. Administrative Powers Control by the Courts. The Public Services and the Public.

**11. (c) International Relations.—****Part I**

Foundations and limitations of national power.

The place of power, ideology and ethics in International Relations.

The role of International Law in International Relations.

The role of national interest in the formulation of foreign policy.

The theory of Balance of Power.

The nature and functions of International Organisation.

The United Nations : purposes, structure and functioning.

**Part II**

The origins of the First World War and the nature of the peace Settlement.

The League of Nations and the efforts for the establishment of a collective security system in the inter-war years.

The origins of the Second World War.

The Nuclear age and its impact on traditional International Relations.

The Cold War and its effect on World Politics.

The Birth of New Nations and the changes in the pattern of International Relations.

The Foreign Policies of the United States, the U.S.S.R., China, India and one of the following :

Great Britain, Japan Germany and France.

**12. (a) Advanced Metaphysics Including Epistemology.—**

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the present day e.g., Kant, Hegel, Bradley, Royce, Croce, Moore, Russel, James, Schiler, Dewey, Bergson, Alexander Whitehead, Wittgenstein, Ayer, Heidegger and Marcel.

Questions may be set on any of the following topics.

The sources, materials, varieties, limits criteria and sociology of knowledge.

Truth, falsehood, error.

Theories of reality. Reality, subsistence and existence. Monism, dualism and pluralism. Naturalism, agnosticism, theism, absolutism and mysticism. Post-Hegelian idealism. New realism. Radical empiricism. Pragmatism.

Instrumentalism. Humanism—naturalistic and religious.

Logical positivism. Existentialism—atheistic and theistic. Recent trends of the philosophy of science in regard to the problems of induction, laws of nature, relativity, indeterminacy and God.

**12. (b) Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology.**

Subject-matter scope and methods of psychology; its relation with other sciences.

Heredity and environment controversy—Experimental studies on the relative influence of the two on human development.

Problems of motivation, and emotion. Frustration and conflict; types of conflict; defence mechanisms—Studies in expressive movements; P.G.R., lie detection.

Sensation and Perception—Psychophysical methods; space perceptions, factors of perceptual organization; role of dynamic, personality and social factors; interpersonal perception.

Experimental methods in the study of learning, memory, forgetting and thinking—Theories of learning and forgetting; theories of sign-process—nature of meaning.

Psychology of personality—determinants, traits, types, dimensions, and theories; assessment of personality—behavioural measures of personality—rating scales, nominating techniques, questionnaires and inventories, attitude scales, projective tests.

Individual differences : nature and measurement of intelligence and aptitudes. Test construction—Item analysis. Test scales and norms—Reliability and validity of measures—Factor analysis—Theories.

Schools and systems of psychology—Traditional Schools, and the main contemporary systems of psychology; Freudians, neo-Freudians, neo-Behaviourists. Gestalt and field theories.

13. (a) **Constitutional Law of India.**

*Historical Background:* The growth of the Indian Constitution with special reference to the development of representative and responsible Government from the Indian Councils Act of 1861 down to the Indian Constitution of 1950.

*General Features:* Welfare State Ideal; Preamble to the Indian Constitution and Directive Principles of State Policy; Concepts of Unitary and Federal Government, Cabinet System, Due Process of Law, Judicial Review, Constitutional Conventions; Comparison of the Salient Features of the Indian Constitution with those of the U.K. and the U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

*Division of Powers:* Theory of separation of powers.

*The Legislature.*—Legislative procedure; Privileges of Legislature; Delegation of legislative power.

*The Executive.*—Presidential and Parliamentary Executives; Provisions relating to Services and Public Service Commissions; The doctrine of Rule of Law.

*The Judiciary.*—Judicial control of administrative and Provisions relating to Services and Public Service Commissions; The doctrine of Rule of Law.

*The Judiciary.*—Judicial control of administrative and quasi-judicial authorities; scope of Writ Jurisdiction; Independence of the Judiciary.

*Distribution of Legislative Powers:* Principles of distribution of powers with special reference to Treaty Power; Commerce Power, Taxing Power, Constituent (Constitution-Amending) Power and Residual Power, Judicial doctrines relating to distribution of powers.

*Fundamental Rights:* Nature and scope of the various fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

**NOTE.**—Candidates will be expected to be conversant with the text of the Indian Constitution, amendments thereto, and leading decision of the Supreme Court.

13. (b) **Jurisprudence.**

*Jurisprudence:* Definition and scope; various Schools of Jurisprudence; Concepts and doctrine regarding Sovereignty.

*Law:* Law and Morals; Evolution of Law; Law of Nature, Law of the State; Imperative theory of Law; Pure theory of Law; Sociological theory of Law; Kinds of Law; Civil Law; Criminal Law; Substantive Law and Adjective Law; Private Law and Public Law; International Law; Law and Justice; Law and Equity; Justice according to Law; Administration of Justice.

*Sources of Law:* Customs, Judicial Precedent, Legislation, Codification.

*Elements of Law:* Analysis and classification of Juristic concepts: Personality; Right, Duty, Liberty. Power, Immunity, Disability; Status, Possession, Ownership; Lease, Trust, Easement, Security; Wrong, Liability, Obligation; Act, Intention. Motive, Negligence; Title: Prescription; Inheritance and Wills.

*Evolution of Legal Concepts:* Evolution of Contract, Tort, Crime, Property, and Wills. Current trends in Juristic thought.

14. (a) **Medieval Civilisation as Reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.—).**

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

14. (b) **Medieval Civilisation as Reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.).**

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

14. (c) **Ancient Indian Civilization and Philosophy**

The history of the Civilisation. Philosophy and Thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

**NOTE.**—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

lopments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

15. **Anthropology.**

(A) *Physical Anthropology.*—Definition and scope. The relation of Physical Anthropology to other sciences. The evolution of Man, his exact place among the Primate Group, his relationship to Prehuman and Protohuman forms from Parapithecus to Australopithecus. Early types of Man—Palaeolithic man—Pithecanthropus, Synanthropus and Neanderthal, Neanthropic man—Cro Magnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade—Homo Sapiens.

Racial differentiation of Man and bases of racial classification—Morphological, serological and genetic. Role of heredity and environment in the formation of Races. Principles of human genetics—Mendelian laws as applicable to Man.

Human Biology—The effects of nutrition, inbreeding and hybridisation.

History of distribution of Man in India from the lithic ages to the Indus Valley civilization and Megalithic cultures of Central and Southern India. Racial types and their distribution in India.

(B) *Social (Cultural) Anthropology.*—Scope and functions. Relation with Sociology, Social Psychology and Archaeology. Different schools of Cultural Anthropology—Evolutionary, Historical, Functional and Kultur Kreis. The structure and development of Human society.

Economic Organisation—Early stage of hunting and food gathering, domestication of animals, agriculture shifting cultivation, terracing, intensive cultivation, implements used.

Political Organization—Clan, tribe, and dual organization, tribal council, function of headman or chief.

Social Organization—Marriage and kinship forms, matriarchy, patriarchy, polygyny, polyandry, exogamy and endogamy. Position of women, inheritance and divorce.

Primitive religion—Totemism, Taboo, magical and fertility rites, head hunting and human sacrifice.

Art, Music, Folk dance and sports.

Group relationship, adjudication of disputes, concept of Justice and punishment.

Intelligence level, special aptitudes and abilities, emotional need underlying primitive behaviour and ethnocentrism.

Structure of personality and development of personality and its role in primitive society.

Acculturation and the effects of contact on primitive tribes. Depopulation and its causes. Economic and psychological frustration. Decline of primitive tribes in America, Africa and Oceania. Depopulation among Indian tribals and remedial measures.

(C) *Intensive study of any one of the ethnic divisions of tribal India:*

1. The tribes of the N.E.F.A. or North Eastern Frontiers of India.
2. The tribes of the Naga Hills—Tewansang Area.
3. The autonomous tribes of Assam—the Khasis, the Garos, Mikirs and the Lushais.
4. The Australoid tribes of Chotanagpur and Central India.
5. The tribes of Southern India including the tribes of the Nilgiri Hills.
6. The tribes of the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands.

**NOTE.**—Candidates will be required to answer questions on (C) and (A) or (B).

16 **Advanced Sociology**

Nature of Sociological Inquiry; Sociology and Science; Society and Individual; Human Groups—their nature, types, formation and functions; Family and Kinship; Culture and Culture Traits; Culture and Personality; Role of Culture in Society; Socialisation and Social Deviation; Social Order; Social Stratification—caste and class; Institutions and Associations Social Processes; Social Control—Public opinion,

religion and morality, law, and education; Social Change; Social Evolution; Sanskritisation; Social Integration.

Crowd, Public Opinion, Propaganda, Communication and Leadership.

Sociological Concepts of Indian Social System; Development of Indian Social Thought with special reference in Manu, Buddha and Gandhi.

Recent Trends in Sociological Theory : Structural—Functional Approach; Historical Approach; Comparative Approach.

Applied Sociology—Sociology, Social Policy and Social Planning; Social Demography; Social aspects of economic development in developing societies; Community Development.

Methodology of Social Research; Social Research and Social Welfare.

The candidates will be expected to illustrate theory by facts, and to analyse problems with the help of theory. They will be expected to be particularly conversant with Indian problems.

#### PART D

[Vide Sub-Section (B) of Section 1 of Appendix II]

**Personality test.**—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The test is intended to judge the mental calibre of a candidate. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only his intellectual qualities but also social traits and his interest in current affairs. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination but of a natural, though directed and purposeful conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subject of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

#### APPENDIX III

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination.

1. **Indian Administrative Service.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of this period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India or abroad either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of pay :—

Junior Scale—Rs. 400—400—500—40—700—EB—30—1,000 (18 years).

Senior Scale :

(i) Time Scale—Rs. 900 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,600—50—1,800 (22 years).

(ii) Selection Grade—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

In addition there are super-time scale posts carrying pay between Rs. 2,150 and Rs. 3,500 to which Indian Administrative Service Officers are eligible for promotion.

Dearness allowance will be admissible in accordance with the orders issued from time to time.

A probationer will start on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) **Provident Fund.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(h) **Leave.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.

(i) **Medical Attendance.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954.

(j) **Retirement Benefits.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service appointed on the basis of Competitive Examination are governed by the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.

2. **Indian Foreign Service.**—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to pursue a course of training in India for approximately twenty-one months. Thereafter they may be posted as Third Secretaries or Vice-Consuls in Indian Missions whose languages are allotted to them as compulsory languages. During their period of training the probationers will be required to pass one or more departmental examination before they become eligible for confirmation in Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his period of probation to the satisfaction of Government and on his passing the prescribed examinations, the Probationer is confirmed in his appointment. If, however, his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such period as they may think fit or may revert him to his substantive post, if any.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service Government may either discharge him forthwith or may revert him to his substantive post, if any.

(d) Scales of pay :—

Junior Scale—Rs. 400—400—500—40—700—EB—30—1,000.

Senior Scale—Rs. 900 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,600—50—1,800.

In addition there are super-time scale posts carrying pay between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 3,500 to which I.F.S. Officers are eligible for promotion.

(e) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation :—

First Year—Rs. 400 per mensem.

Second Year—Rs. 400 per mensem.

Third Year—Rs. 500 per mensem.

NOTE 1.—A probationer will be permitted to count the periods spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time-scale.

NOTE 2.—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests. If any, and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government. Increments can also be earned in advance by passing the departmental examinations.

NOTE 3.—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will be regulated subject to the provision of F.R. 22-B(1).

(f) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(g) During Service abroad I.F.S. officers are granted foreign allowances according to their status to compensate them for the increased cost of living and of servants and also to meet their special responsibilities in regard to entertainment. In addition, the following concessions are also admissible to I.F.S. officer/during service abroad :—

- (i) Free furnished accommodation according to status.
- (ii) Medical attendance facilities under the Assisted Medical Attendance Scheme.
- (iii) Return air passage to India up to a maximum of two, for special emergencies such as the death or serious illness of an immediate relation in India or marriage of daughter.
- (iv) Annual return air passage for children between the ages of 8 and 21 studying in India to visit the parents during the long vacations, subject to certain conditions.
- (v) An allowance for the education of children up to a maximum of two children between the ages of 5 and 18 at rates prescribed by Government from time to time.
- (vi) Outfit allowance at the time of departure for training abroad and on confirmation in the service. Outfit allowance is also granted at various stages of an officer's career in accordance with the prescribed rules. Special outfit allowance is admissible in addition to the ordinary outfit allowance to officers posted in countries where abnormally hard climatic conditions exist.
- (vi) Home leave passages for officers, their families and servants after a minimum of 2 years service abroad.

(h) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. For Service abroad I.F.S. Officers are entitled under the I.F.S. (PLCA) Rules, 1961, to an additional credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent of leave admissible under the Revised Leave Rules.

(i) *Provident Fund*.—Officers of the Indian Foreign Service are governed by the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960.

(j) *Retirement Benefits*.—Officers of the Indian Foreign Service appointed on the basis of competitive examination are governed by the Liberalised Pension Rules, 1950.

(k) While in India officers are entitled to such concessions as are admissible to other Government servants of equal and similar status.

3. **Indian Police Service**.—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

- (b) } As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian  
(c) }  
(d) } Administrative Service.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India or abroad either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of pay :—

Junior Scale.—Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950. (18 years).

Senior Scale.—Rs. 740 (6th year or under)—40—1,100—50/2—1,250—50—1,300. (22 years).

Selection Grade.—Rs. 1,400.

Deputy Inspector General of Police.—Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.

Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Inspector General of Police.—Rs. 2,500—125/2—2,750.

Director, intelligence Bureau.—Rs. 3,000.

Dearness allowance will be admissible in accordance with the orders issued from time to time.

- (g) }  
(h) } As in clauses (g), (h), (i) and (j) for the Indian  
(i) } Administrative Service.  
(j) }

4. **Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Class II**.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the Central Government may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh or Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Administration/Government of any of these territories. He may also be required to serve in any police/intelligence organisation of the Government of India.

(e) Scales of pay :—

Grade I (Selection Grade)—Rs. 1000/- fixed.

Grade II—Time Scale—Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800.

A person recruited on the results of competitive examination shall, on appointment to the Service, draw pay at the minimum of the time-scale, provided that if he held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment to the Service, his pay during the period of his probation in the Service shall be regulated under the proviso of Fundamental Rule 22-B(1). The pay and increments in the case of other persons appointed to the Service shall be regulated in accordance with the Fundamental Rules.

(f) Officers of the Service are entitled to get dearness allowance at the Central Government rates applicable to employees drawing pay in revised Central scales of pay.

(g) In addition to dearness allowance officers of the Service are entitled to draw compensatory (city) allowance, house rent allowance and allowances to compensate for higher cost of living in hill stations, expensiveness incidental in remote localities etc. if they are posted at places, either for training or on duty, where such allowances are admissible.

(h) Officers of the Service are governed by the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service Rules, 1965, and such other regulations as may be made or instructions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of giving effect to those Rules. In regard to matters not specifically covered by the aforesaid Rules or by regulations or orders issued thereunder or by special orders, they are governed by the rules, regulations and orders applicable to corresponding officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.

5. **Manipur Police Service, Class II**.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which

may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the administrator of the Union territory of Manipur may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of the administrator the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the administrator may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The Officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of the administrator been unsatisfactory, he may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the administrator may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve at any place in the Union territory of Manipur.

(e) Scales of pay—Rs. 300—25—450—EB—30—600—EB 30—900.

A person recruited on the results of a competitive examination will start drawing pay at the minimum of the scale of pay of the Service.

Officers of the Service will be eligible for promotion to posts in the senior scale of the Indian Police Service in accordance with the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(f) Officers of the Service are governed by Manipur Police Service Rules, 1965, and such other regulations as may be made or instructions issued by the Administrator for the purpose of giving effect to those rules.

**6. Tripura Police Service, Class II.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the administrator of the Union territory of Tripura may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of the administrator the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the administrator may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of the administrator been unsatisfactory, he may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the administrator may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve at any place in the Union territory of Tripura.

(e) Scales of pay.—Rs. 300—30—510—EB—30—750—EB—30—900.

A person recruited on the results of a competitive examination will start drawing pay at the minimum of the scale of pay of the Service.

Officers of the Service will be eligible for promotion to posts in the senior scale of the Indian Police Service in accordance with the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(f) Officers of the Service are governed by Tripura Police Service Rules, 1967, and such other regulations as may be made or instruction issued by the administrator for the purpose of giving effect to those rules.

**7. The Central Information Service, (Grade II Class I).**—

(a) The Central Information Service consists of posts all over India, in various media organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, requiring journalistic and similar professional qualifications with previous experience of work on a newspaper or news agency or publicity organisations. The service was constituted with effect from 1st March, 1960.

(b) The Service has at present the following grades :—

Grade	Scale of pay
1	2
<b>Class I</b>	
Selection Grade	Rs. 2,300—125/2—2,750

	1	2
<b>Senior Administrative Grade</b>		
(Senior Scale)		Rs. 1,800—100—2,000
(Junior Scale)		Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.
<b>Junior Administrative Grade</b>		
(Senior Scale)		Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.
(Junior Scale)		Rs. 1,100—50—1,400.
Grade I		Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.
Grade II		Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.
<b>Class II (Gazetted)</b>		
Grade III		Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800.
<b>Class II (Non-Gazetted)</b>		
Grade IV		Rs. 270—10—290—15—410—EB—15—485.

(c) Direct recruitment is made to the percentage of vacancies, as specified below, in the following grades of the service :—

Junior Administrative Grade (Junior Scale)	12½%
Grade I	25%
Grade II	50% of permanent vacancies
Grade IV	100%

Vacancies in Grade III are filled by selection from amongst officers who have been recommended by the Commission under rule 5 for appointment to a duty post in a grade not lower than Grade III and if sufficient number of such officers are not available, then by promotion, on selection basis, on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee from amongst officers who have completed five years' continuous approved service in a duty post in Grade IV.

50% permanent and all temporary vacancies in Grade II, 75% vacancies in Grade I and 87½% vacancies in the Junior Administrative Grade (Junior Scale) are filled by promotion by selection from amongst officers holding duty posts in the next lower grades.

Vacancies in the Selection Grade, Senior Administrative Grade (Senior Scale), and Senior Administrative Grade (Junior Scale), and Junior Administrative Grade (Senior Scale) are filled by selection from amongst officers holding duty posts in the respective next lower grade, in case no suitable officer is available for such promotion, recruitment to such vacancies in the Selection Grade and Senior Administrative Grade is to be made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Vacancies in the Junior Administrative Grade (Senior Scale), are filled by promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness from amongst officers holding duty posts in the Junior Scale of that Grade.

The Government can fill, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, in any grade a number of posts not exceeding 10% of the strength of that grade, by the appointment of officers of State Publicity Organisations on deputation, for such period not exceeding five years, as the Government may specify. The posts so filled are taken into account in determining the number of posts to be filled by promotion or by direct recruitment.

(d) (i) Direct recruits to Grade II will be on probation for two years. During probation they will be given training in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, on a newspaper or news agency, in different media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and at the National Academy of Administration. The total period of training will be about 15 months. The period and nature of training will be liable to alteration by Government. During the training, they will have to pass the 'end-of-the-course-test' at the National Academy of Administration and first and second departmental tests at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, which will include a language test. Failure to pass the departmental test during the training period involves liability to discharge from service or reversion to substantive post, if any, on which the candidate may hold lien.

(ii) On the conclusion of period of probation Government may confirm the direct recruits in their appointments in



accordance with the rules in force. If the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, he may be discharged from service or his period of probation extended for such period as the Government may deem fit. If his work or conduct is such as to show that he is unlikely to become an efficient, Grade II officer of the Service, he may be discharged forthwith.

(iii) Probationers shall start on the minimum of the time scale of Grade II. On passing the first departmental test, the pay of probationers will be raised to Rs. 450/- in the scale of pay of Grade II of the Central Information Service. On passing the second departmental test the pay will be fixed at the stage of Rs. 480/-. The pay beyond the stage of Rs. 480/- will not be allowed unless they have completed 4 years of service, subject to other conditions as may be found necessary. In case any of the Probationers does not pass the 'end-of-the-course-test' at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he would have drawn it or up to the date on which under the departmental regulations, the second increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

(iv) The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as probationer, will, however, be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(1).

(e) Government may require any member of the Service to hold for a specified period a post in the publicity organisation of a Union Territory.

(f) Government may post an officer to hold a field post in any organisation under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(g) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service, officers of the Central Information Service will be treated like other Class I and Class II officers.

NOTE.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Central Information Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

#### 8. Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

#### 9. Indian Customs and Central Excise Service.

#### 10. Indian Defence Accounts Service.

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) In view of the possibility of the separation of Audit from Accounts and other reforms, the constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Government or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadre on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

(e) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for field Service in or out of India.

(f) Scale of Pay :—

#### Indian Audit and Accounts Service

Time Scale of I.A. & A.S.—Rs. 400—400—450—30—510  
EB—700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Junior Administrative Grade.—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.  
Accountants General.—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE 1.—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the time scale of I.A. & A.S. and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 3.—In the case of probationers who do not pass the End-of-the-Course-Test at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, the first increment raising their pay to Rs. 450 shall be postponed by one year from the date on which they would have drawn it or upto the date on which, under the Departmental regulations, the second increment accrues to them, whichever is earlier. The failed candidates will not be required to take the test again.

NOTE 4.—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post, other than a tenure post, in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as probationer will, however, be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R.-22(B)(1).

#### Indian Customs and Central Excise Service :

Time Scale :—

Superintendent of Central Excise, Class I.	} Rs. 400—400—450— 30—510—EB—700— 40—1,100—50/2— 1,250.
Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	
Assistant Collector of Customs	

Deputy Collector of Customs Deputy Collector of Central Excise Additional Collector Appellate Collector	} Rs. 1,100—50—1,200 —60—1,600.

Collector of Customs Collector of Central Excise	} Rs. 1,800—100—2,000 —125—2,250.

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 2 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment or if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided, that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) The Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Class I carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India.

NOTE 1.—A probationary officer will start on the minimum of the time scale of pay of Rs. 400—400—450—30—510—EB—700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250, and will count his/her service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—An Officer on probation will not be allowed pay in the time scale above the stage of Rs. 400/- unless he/she



passes the prescribed departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 3.—The pay of a Govt. servant who held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer in the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Cl. I will be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(1).

NOTE 4.—During the period of probation, an officer will be posted to Central Excise Department/Customs Department/Narcotics Department for departmental training and to the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie for a Fundamental Course training. At the end of the training at Mussoorie, he/she will have to pass the 'end-of-the-course' test. He/she will have to pass part I and part II of the Departmental Examination. On passing the 'end-of-the-course' test and one of the parts of the Departmental Examination, he/she will be granted a first advance increment raising his/her pay to Rs. 450. On passing both the parts of the Departmental Examination, he/she will be granted the second advance increment raising his/her pay to Rs. 480/-. His/Her pay beyond the stage of Rs. 480/- will not be allowed unless he/she has completed 4 years of service, subject to such other conditions as may be found necessary.

In case, a probationer does not pass the 'end-of-the-course' test at the Academy, his/her first advance increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he/she would have drawn it or upto the date on which under the departmental regulations, the second advance increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

NOTE 5.—It should be clearly understood by the probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs & Central Excise Service, Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such change.

#### *Indian Defence Accounts Service :*

##### *Time Scale :—*

Rs. 400—400—450—480—510—EB—700—40—1,100—1,100—1,150—1,150—1,200—1,200—1,250.

Junior Administrative Grade.

Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Rs. 1,600—100—1,800 (Selection Grade).

Senior Administrative Grade.

Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

Controller General of Defence Accounts—Rs. 2,750 (fixed).

NOTE 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the time scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will, however, be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(1).

NOTE 2.—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules in force from time to time; provided further that in the case of an officer who does not pass the end-of-the-course test at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment shall be postponed by one year from the date on which he would have drawn it on passing Part I of the Departmental Examination or upto the date on which the second increment accrues to him on passing Part II of the aforesaid examination, whichever is earlier.

11. **Indian Income-tax Service, Class I.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become an efficient Income-tax Officer, the Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his

work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointment to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

##### *(e) Scales of Pay :—*

Income-tax Officer, Class I.

Rs. 400—400—450—30—510—EB—700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

Rs. 1,100—50—1,300—60—1,600.

Additional Commissioner of Income-tax.

Rs. 1600—100—1800.

Posts likely to be created soon.

Commissioners of Income-tax.

Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

(f) During the period of probation, an officer will undergo training at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie and the Indian Revenue Service (Direct Taxes) Staff College, Nagpur. At the end of training at Mussoorie, he/she will have to pass the 'end-of-the-course' test. In addition, I & II departmental examinations will also have to be passed during the period of probation. On passing the end-of-the-course test and the I Departmental Examination, his/her pay will be raised to Rs. 450. On passing the 2nd departmental examination, the pay will be raised to Rs. 480. The pay beyond the stage of Rs. 480 will not be allowed unless he/she is confirmed and has completed 4 years of service subject to such other conditions as may be found necessary.

In case, he/she does not pass the end-of-the-course test at the Academy, the first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he/she would have drawn it or up to the date on which under the departmental regulations, the second increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed to pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income-tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequences of any such changes.

#### **12. Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I (Non-Technical Cadre).**

(a) Selected candidates will be appointed as Assistant Managers (On Probation). The period of probation will be two years which may be reduced or extended by the Government on the recommendation of the Director General, Ordnance Factories. An Assistant Manager (on probation) will undergo such training as shall be provided by Government and may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. The language tests will include a test in Hindi.

On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government will confirm the officer in his appointment. If, however, during or at the end of the period of probation his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him or extend his period of probation for such period as Government may think fit, provided that before orders of discharge are passed, the officer shall be apprised by competent authority of the grounds on which it is proposed to discharge him and be given an opportunity to show cause against it.

(b) The Assistant Managers (On Probation) in the Indian Ordnance Factories Service would draw pay in the prescribed scale of pay of Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950. During the period of probation, they will be required to undergo training in the various branches of the Department and in the National Academy of Administration Mussoorie.

in a foundational course of training. On passing the 'end-of-the-course-test' and the Departmental Examination, they will be entitled to grant of advance increment raising their pay to Rs. 450/- per month and 480/- per month from the date following the date on which the last paper of the 1st and 2nd Departmental examination, in which they pass, is held. Grant of further increment will be regulated according to their position in the time scale and after they have been confirmed in the grade.

In case any of the Assistant Managers (On probation) does not pass the 'end-of-the-course-test' at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he would have drawn it or upto the date on which he would have drawn it or up to the date on which under the Departmental regulations, the second increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

(c) (i) Selected candidates shall, if so required, be liable to serve as Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any; provided that such person (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment and (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(ii) The candidates shall also be subject to Civilians in Defence Services (Field Service Liability) Rules 1957, published under S.R.O. No. 92, dated 9th March, 1957. They will be medically examined in accordance with the medical standards laid down therein.

(d) The following are the rates of pay admissible :—

Assistant Manager	Junior Scale :
Technical Staff Officer	—Rs. 400—400—450—30—
	— 600—35—670—EB—
	35—950.

Deputy Manager/Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.	Senior Scale :
	Rs. 700—40—1,100—
	— 50/2—1,250.

Manager/Senior Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.	Rs. 1,100—50—1,400.
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Deputy General Manager/Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories, Grade II.	—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—
	100—1,800.

Assistant Director General Ordnance Factories, Grade I.	Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.
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Deputy Director General, Ordnance Factories.	Rs. 2,000—125—2,250.
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**13. Indian Postal Service.**—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointment to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of Pay :

Time Scale :—Rs. 400—400—450—30—510—EB—700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250 (Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale).

Directors of Postal Services : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Postmasters-General : Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

Members, Posts and Telegraphs Board : Rs. 2,500—125/2—2,750.

Senior Member, Posts and Telegraphs Board : Rs. 3,000.

(f) The probationers in the Indian Postal Service, would draw pay in the prescribed pay scale of Rs. 400—400—450—30—480—510—EB—700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250. During the period of probation, they will be required to undergo training in the various branches of the Department and in the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, in a foundational course of training. At the end of training at Mussoorie, they will have to pass the 'end-of-the-course-test'. They will also have to pass the Departmental examination as prescribed under the Departmental Rules. On passing the 'end-of-the-course-test' and the Departmental examination, their pay will be raised to Rs. 450. On confirmation, if they are confirmed on completion of the probationary period of two years, their pay will be fixed at the stage of Rs. 480. Further regulation of their pay will, however, be determined by their position in the time scale.

In case, any of the probationers does not pass the 'end-of-the-course-test' at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which, he would have drawn it or upto the date on which under the Departmental regulations, the second increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

Provided that the pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as probationer will be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(1).

(g) It should be clearly understood by the officers on probation that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

(h) Selected candidates will be liable to serve in the Army Postal Service in India or abroad as required by Government.

**14. Indian Railway Accounts Service.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years during which the service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. The period of probation may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations.

Government may terminate the appointment of a Probationary Officer who fails to pass all the Departmental Examinations within three years of the date of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo training in two phases at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the tests prescribed by the College authorities. The tests in the College are compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the officer is such that such relaxation may be made. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years' training but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the tests at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.

(c) Probationers should have already passed or should pass during the period of probation an examination in Hindi in the Dev Nagri script of an approved standard. This Examination may be the 'Praveen' Hindi Examination conducted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs or one of the equivalent Examinations recognized by the Central Government.

No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 450 p.m. unless he fulfils this requirement; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

(d) Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Accounts Service recruited under these rules—

(a) will be governed by the Railway Pension Rules; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund (non-contributory) under the rules of that Fund;

as amended from time to time.

(e) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the liberalised leave rules as in force from time to time.

(f) If for any reason not beyond his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training or probation, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(g) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(h) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(i) Scale of pay :—

(a) Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950. (Authorised Scale).

Senior Scale : Rs. 700 (6th year and under)—40—1,100—50/2—1,250. (Authorised Scale).

Junior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. (Authorised Scale).

Senior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,500. (Authorised Scale).

(b) Increment from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 will be stopped if they fail to pass the prescribed Departmental Examinations within the two years' probationary period. The probationary period will be extended and on their passing the prescribed Departmental tests and being subsequently confirmed, their pay will, from the date following that on which the last departmental examination ends, be fixed at the stage in the time scale which they would have otherwise attained but no arrears of pay would be allowed to them. In such cases the date of future increments will not be affected.

Advance increments from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 and from Rs. 450 to Rs. 480 in the Junior Scale of Rs. 400—950 may, however, be granted during the period of probation as soon as the probationary officer passes the prescribed examinations. After the grant of advance increments, the pay of the officer will be regulated according to his normal position in the pay scale with reference to the year of service.

In case, any of the probationers does not pass the 'end-of-the-course-test' at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he would have drawn it or up to the date on which under the departmental regulations, the second increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

NOTE 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 450 p.m. in the time scale.

NOTE 2.—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as probationer, will, however, be regulated subject to the provisions of Rule 2018A-(1) R.II. [F.R. 22-B(1)].

15. Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II).

(a) (i) A candidate selected for appointment shall be required to be on probation for a period which shall not ordinarily exceed 2 years. During this period he shall be required to undergo such course of training as may be prescribed by Government.

(ii) The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as probationer will, however, be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(1).

(b) During the period of probation a candidate will be required to pass the prescribed departmental examination.

(c) (i) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an Officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows

that he is unlikely to become efficient. Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so, and after giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such order is passed.

(ii) If at the conclusion of the period of probation an Officer has not passed the Departmental Examination mentioned in sub-para (b) above. Government may, in its discretion, either discharge him from service, or if the circumstances of the case so warrant, extend the period of probation for such period not exceeding one year as Government may consider fit.

(iii) On the conclusion of the period of probation Government may confirm an officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him after apprising him of the grounds out of which it is proposed to do so and after giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such order is passed, or extend the period of probation for such further period as Government may consider fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under Sub-para (c) above, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing, provided that the Officer shall have no claim to confirmation.

(e) No annual increment which may become due will be admissible to a member of the Service during his probation, unless he has passed the departmental examination. An increment which was not thus drawn will be allowed from the date of passing of the departmental examination.

(f) In case, any of the Probationers does not pass the 'end-of-the-course-test' at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he would have drawn it or upto the date on which under the departmental regulations, the second increment accrues, whichever is earlier.

(g) The scales of pay are as under.—

#### Administrative Posts

(i) Director, Military Lands and Rs. 1,800—100—2,000  
Cantonments. —125—2,250.

(ii) Joint Director, Military Lands Rs. 1,600—100—1,800  
and Cantonments.

(iii) Deputy Director, Military Lands Rs. 1,300—60—1,600  
and Cantonments.

(iv) Assistant Director, Military Rs. 1,100—50—1,400  
Lands and Cantonments.

#### Class I

(v) Deputy Assistant Directors, Rs. 400—400—450—  
Military Lands and Canton- 30—510—EB—  
ments, Military Estates 700—40—1,100—  
Officers and Executive Officers. —50/2—1,250.

#### Class II

(vi) Executive Officers . . . Rs. 350—25—500—  
30—590—EB—30—  
800—EB—830—  
35—900.

(vii) Assistant Military Estates Rs. 350—25—500—30—  
Officers . . . 590—EB—30—800—  
EB—830—35—900.

(h) (i) Class I Officers will normally be appointed as Deputy Assistant Directors, Military Estates Officers, and as Executive Officers to Class I Cantonments and Class II Cantonments to which sub-class (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of Section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 is applicable.

(ii) Class II Executive Officers will normally be appointed to Cantonments other than those mentioned in (i) above.

(i) (i) All promotions will be made by selection (seniority being considered only when the claims of two or more candidates are equal on merits) by Government on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee appointed in this behalf by the Government. On promotion from

Class II to Class I, pay will be regulated under the Fundamental Rules.

(ii) No officer will normally be promoted to Class I unless he has completed three years of service in Class II.

(j) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply.

(k) No member of the Service shall undertake any work not connected with his official duties without the previous sanction of Government.

(l) The Military Lands & Cantonments Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in India.

#### 16. Indian Railway Traffic Service.

(a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Indian Railway Traffic Service for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in para. (m) and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case, due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

(b) If for any reasons not beyond his control a probationer in the Indian Railway Traffic Service wishes to withdraw from training or probation, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(c) Appointments to the service will be on a probation for a period of three years during which the service of the officers will be liable to termination by three months notice on either side. Probationary Officers will be required to undergo practical training for the first two years. Those who completed this training successfully and are otherwise considered suitable will be placed in charge of a working post, provided they have passed the prescribed departmental and other examinations. It must be noted that these examinations should, as a rule, be passed at the first chance and that save under exceptional circumstances a second chance will not be allowed. Failure to pass any of the examinations may result in the termination of service and will, in any case, involve stoppage of increment.

At the end of one year in a working post the Probationary Officers will be required to pass final examination, both practical and theoretical, and will as a rule, be confirmed if they are considered fit for appointment in all respects. In cases where the probationary period is extended for any reason, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments on their passing the departmental examinations, and on being confirmed, will be subject to the rules and orders in force from time to time.

(d) Probationers should have already passed or should pass during the period of probation an examination in Hindi in the Dev Nagri script of an approved standard. This Examination may be the 'Praveen' Hindi Examination conducted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs or one of the equivalent examinations recognised by the Central Government.

No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 450 p.m. unless he fulfils the requirements; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

(e) Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Traffic Service recruited under these rules :—

(a) will be governed by the Railway Pension Rules; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund (non-contributory) under the rules of that Fund;

as amended from time to time

(f) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(g) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the liberalised leave rules as in force from time to time.

(h) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.

(i) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose in seniority. The Government of India, however reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(j) Scales of pay :—

Junior Scale : 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950. (Authorised Scale).

Senior Scale : Rs. 700—(6th year and under)—40—1,100—50/2—1,250. (Authorised Scale).

Junior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. (Authorised Scale).

Intermediate Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,600—100—1,800. (Authorised Scale).

Senior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250. (Authorised Scale).

NOTE 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 450 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental Examination within the first two years of the training and probationary period. The probationary period will be extended and on their passing the prescribed Departmental tests and being subsequently confirmed, their pay will from the date following that on which the last departmental examination ends be fixed at the stage in the time scale which they would have otherwise attained but no arrears of pay would be allowed to them. In such cases the date of future increments will not be affected.

Advance increments from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 and from Rs. 450 to Rs. 480 in the Junior Scale of Rs. 400—950 may, however, be granted during the period of probation as soon as the probationary officer passes the prescribed examinations. After the grant of advanced increments, the pay of the officer will be regulated according to his normal position in the pay scale, with reference to the year of service.

In case any of the probationers does not pass the 'end-of-the course test' at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, his first increment will be postponed by one year from the date on which he would have drawn it or up to the date on which under the departmental regulations, the second increment, accrues, whichever is earlier.

NOTE 2.—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as probationer, will however, be regulated subject to the provisions of Rule 2018A(1)—R.II.(F.R.22-B(1)).

(k) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

- (1) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority does not confer any claim for such promotion.

- (m) Courses of training for probationers in the Indian Railway Traffic Service.

NOTE 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases. The test of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in India or elsewhere.

NOTE 2.—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the tests, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

NOTE 3.—The programme of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

NOTE 4.—During the period of training, the probationer has to work as a Guard, Yard Master, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Train Examiner, Assistant Loco Foreman, Assistant Controller etc. as detailed below. After completion of training when the probationer is posted against a working post, his duties involve travelling with no facilities for camping at way-side stations. He has to visit sites of accidents at odd hours and inspect Control offices and stations. The work is arduous and will involve night duties.

- (1) Length of Course—Two years.

S. No.	Item	Period (Weeks)
(1)	National Academy of Administration Mussoorie	17
(2)	Baroda Staff College (First Phase)	13
(3)	Area School, Guard's duties	4.5
(4)	Working as Guard	3
(5)	Booking/Parcel Office, Goods Shed and Transshipment Shed	4.5
(6)	Traffic Accounts and Travelling Inspector of Accounts	4
(3)	Area School to qualify as Asstt. Station Master	4.5
(8)	Working as Yard Master, Asstt. Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman and Train Examiner	13
(9)	Working as Asstt. Loco Foreman	2
(10)	Assistant Controller	9
(11)	(a) Training in Divisional Office	4.5
	(b) Training as Power Controller	2
(12)	Baroda Staff College (Second Phase)	6.5
(13)	Railway to which allotted—Headquarters Office (Operating)	5
(14)	Railway to which allotted—Headquarters Office (Commercial)	5
(15)	Training in Computer Programming and System Design	4.5
	Period set apart for journey time for taking up various items for training and inescapable leave	2
		104 weeks or 24 months.

NOTE.—Item (3) to (11) which will cover 1 year will be in Asansol Division.

- (2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years' training, a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

- (3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

NOTE.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman or Assistant Controller, he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

#### 17. The Central Secretariat Service, Section Officers Grade Class II—

- (a) The Central Secretariat Service has, at present, the following grades:—

Grade	Scales of Pay
Selection Grade—Deputy Secretary or equivalent	Rs. 1,100—50—1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
Grade I—Under Secretary	Rs. 900—50—1,250.
Section Officer's Grade	Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.
Assistant's Grade	Rs. 210—10—270—15—300—EB—15—450—EB—20—530.

Selection Grade and Grade I are controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs on an all-Secretariat basis. Section Officers/ Assistants' Grades, however are controlled by the Ministries.

Direct recruitment is made to the Section Officers' Grade and to the Assistants' Grade only.

- (b) Direct recruits to the Section Officers' Grade will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationers from service.

- (c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

- (d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

- (e) Section Officers will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more sections.

- (f) Section Officers will be eligible for promotion to Grade I in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

- (g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the Selection Grade of the Service and to other higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat.

- (h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II Officers.

#### 18. Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B' Section Officers' Grade. Class II—

- (a) 25% of the maintenance vacancies in the Integrated Grade II & III of the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B' (Class II) are filled by direct recruitment through the U.P.S.C. The scale of pay attached to this grade is Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.

- (b) Direct recruits to the Section Officers' Grade will be on probation for two years during which period they will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental

tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the prescribed tests may result in the discharge of probationers from Service.

(c) On the conclusion of the period of probation, Government may confirm an officer in his appointment subject to availability of permanent posts or if his work and conduct have, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, may either discharge him from the service, or may extend the period of his probation for such further period as Government may deem fit. The total period of probation will not exceed 3 years.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government prescribed in the above clauses.

(e) Officers appointed to this service will normally be Heads of Sections. While employed at the Headquarters of the Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Commerce and Industry they will be designated as Section Officers and sometimes Administrative Officers. While Serving in Indian Missions abroad, their designation will be Registrars, although for local purposes they may be called Attaches with diplomatic status.

(f) Section Officers will be eligible for promotion to Grade I of the General Cadre of the IFS(B) in the scale of Rs. 900—50—1,250, in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(g) Officers of Grade I of the General Cadre of the IFS(B) will in turn be eligible for appointment to posts in the senior scale of the IFS(A) in the scale of pay of Rs. 900 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,600—50—1,800, in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(h) The Indian Foreign Service, Branch (B) is confined to the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions abroad and the officers appointed to this service are not normally liable to transfer to other Ministries except the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They are, however, liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(i) During Service abroad, IFS (B) officers are granted foreign allowance in addition to their basic pay at rates which may be sanctioned from time to time, depending upon the cost of living etc. of the countries concerned. In addition, the following concessions are also admissible during service abroad, in accordance with the IFS (PLCA) Rules, 1961, as made applicable to I.F.S. (B) Officers :—

- (i) Free furnished accommodation according to the scale prescribed by the Government.
- (ii) Medical Attendance Facilities under the Assisted Medical Attendance Scheme.
- (iii) Return air passages to India and back to the place of duty abroad up to a maximum of two throughout an officer's service, for special emergencies such as death or serious illness of an immediate relation in India as may be defined by the Government.
- (iv) Annual return air passage for children between the ages of 8 and 21 studying in India to visit their parents during the long vacation subject to certain conditions.
- (v) An allowance for the education of children up to a maximum of two children between the ages of 5 and 18 at rates prescribed by Government from time to time.
- (vi) Outfit allowance in connection with service abroad, in accordance with the prescribed rules and at rates fixed by Government from time to time. In addition to ordinary outfit allowance, special outfit allowance is admissible to officers posted in countries, where abnormally cold climatic conditions exist.
- (vii) Home leave passage for officers and their families in accordance with the prescribed rules.

(j) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time, will apply to members of the service, subject to certain modifications. For service abroad, except in some neighbouring countries, officers are entitled to an additional

credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent of leave admissible under the Revised Leave Rules.

(k) While in India, Officers are entitled to such concessions as are admissible to other Central Government servants of equal and similar status.

(l) Officers of the IFS(B) are governed by the General Provident Fund Central (Central Services) Rules, 1960, as amended from time to time and by orders issued thereunder.

(m) Officers appointed to this service are governed by the Liberalised Pension Rules, 1950, amended from time to time and by orders issued thereunder.

#### 19. The Railway Board's Secretariat Service, Class II—

(a) The Railway Board Secretariat Service consists of the following :—

Service	Scales of Pay
(i) Selection Grade	1100-50-1300-60-1600-100-1800
Joint Director/Dy. Secretary	
(ii) Dy. Directors Grade	900-50-1250-200 S. P. per month
(iii) Assistant Director/Under Secretary	Rs. 900—50—1,250.
(iv) Section Officer	Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.
(v) Assistant	Rs. 210—10—270—15—300—EB—15—450—EB—20—350.

Direct recruitment is made to the posts of Section Officers and Assistants.

(b) Officers recruited direct as Section Officers will be on probation for two years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the Probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, the Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Section Officers will normally be heads of Sections while Assistant Director/Under Secretary will normally be incharge of branches consisting of one or more sections.

(f) Section Officers will be eligible for promotion as Assistant Director/Under Secretary in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(g) Assistant Director/Under Secretary will be eligible for appointment to higher posts of Deputy Director and selection grade in the Railway Board's Secretariat.

(h) The Railway Board's Secretariat Service is confined to the Ministry of Railways and the Staff are not liable to transfer to other Ministries as in the Central Secretariat Service.

(i) The staff employed in the Ministry of Railways are entitled to the privilege of passes and Privilege Ticket Orders on the same scale as admissible to Railway Officers.

(j) Officers including probationers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service recruited under these rules :—

- (a) will be governed by the Railway Pension Rules; and
- (b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund (non-contributory) under the Rules of that fund as amended from time to time.

(k) As regards leave and other conditions of service, officers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service will be

treated similar to other Class I and Class II Officers on Railways but in the other Class I and Class II Officers on Railways but in the matter of Medical facilities they will be governed by the Rules applicable to other Central Government employees headquartered at New Delhi.

**20. The Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, Superintendents' Grade Class II.**—(a) The Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, has at present, the following grades:—

Grade	Scale of Pay
Senior Civilian Staff Officer . . .	Rs. 1,100-50-1,400.
Civilian Staff Officer . . .	Rs. 740-30-800-50 -1,150.
Superintendent's grade . . .	Rs. 350-25-500-30 590-EB-30-800
Assistant's Grade . . .	Rs. 210-10-270-15 -300-EB-15-450 -EB-20-530.

The above Service caters for the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Services Organisations of the Ministry of Defence.

Direct recruitment is made to the Superintendents' Grade and to the Assistants' Grade only.

(b) Direct recruits to the Superintendents' Grade will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationers from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further periods as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) In the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations of the Ministry of Defence, Superintendents will be governed by the rules, regulations and orders in force and will normally be in charge of one or more Sections.

(f) Superintendents will be eligible for promotion to the Grade of Civilian Staff Officer in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(g) Civilian Staff Officers of the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service will be eligible for appointment to the Grade of Senior Civilian Staff Officer of the Service and to other administrative posts in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service, officers of the Armed Force Headquarters Civil Service will be governed by the rules, regulations and orders in force from time to time, in respect of civilians paid from the Defence Services Estimates.

#### 21. Customs Appraisers' Service, Class II.—

(a) Recruitment is made in the grade of Appraiser in the scale of Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-830-35-900. Appointments are made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. During the period of probation, the candidates will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the Central Board of Excise & Customs may prescribe. They will not be allowed to draw pay above the stage of Rs. 375 unless they pass the prescribed departmental Examination in full.

(b) If on the expiration of the period of probation or any extension thereof the appointing authority is of the opinion that the selected candidate is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension thereof he is satisfied that the candidate will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such

period of two years which may be extended at the discretion or pass such orders as he thinks fit.

(c) On the successful completion of the period of probation and after passing of the departmental examination the officers will be considered for confirmation in the grade.

(d) The candidates will be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade of Principal Appraiser (Rs. 600-35-950) after they have completed five years' service as Appraisers. Thereafter they will be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade of Assistant Collector (Rs. 400-1250).

(e) Regarding leave, pension the officers will be treated like other Class II officers in Central Government department. As regards other terms and conditions of their service, they will be governed by the provisions in the Recruitment Rules for the Customs Appraisers' service, Class II. These rules particularly provide that the members of the service will be liable to posting in any equivalent or higher posts under the Central Board of Excise and Customs anywhere in India.

#### 22. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service, Class II.—

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the Central Government may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh or Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Administration/Government of any of these territories.

#### (e) Scales of pay

Grade I (Selection Grade) Rs. 900-50-1250.

Grade II—Time Scale—Rs. 400-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900.

A person recruited on the results of competitive examination shall, on appointment to the Service, draw pay at the minimum of the time-scale, provided that if he held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment to the Service, his pay during the period of his probation in the Service shall be regulated under the provisions of Fundamental Rule 22-B(1). The pay and increments in the case of other persons appointed to the Service shall be regulated in accordance with the Fundamental Rules.

(f) Officers of the Service are entitled to get dearness allowance at the Central Government rates applicable to employees drawing pay in revised Central scales of pay.

(g) In addition to dearness allowance officers of the Service are entitled to draw compensatory (city) allowance, house rent allowance and allowances to compensate for higher cost of living in hill stations, expensiveness incidental in remote localities etc. if they are posted at places either for training or on duty where such allowances are admissible.

(h) Officers of the Service are governed by the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service Rules, 1965, and such other regulations as may be made or instructions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of giving effect to those Rules. In regard to matters not specifically covered by the aforesaid Rules or by regulations or orders issued thereunder or by special orders, they are governed by the rules, regulations and orders applicable to corresponding officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.



**23. Manipur Civil Service, Class II.—**

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the administrator of the Union territory of Manipur may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of the administrator the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the administrator may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of the administrator been unsatisfactory, he may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period, as the administrator may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve at any place in the Union Territory of Manipur.

**(e) Scales of pay—**

Grade I (Selection Grade)—Rs. 1000—40—1200.

Grade II—Rs. 350—30—500—EB—30—650—EB—35—1000.

A person recruited on the results of competitive examination will start drawing pay at the minimum of the scale of pay of Grade II.

Officers of the Service will be eligible for promotion to posts in the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service in accordance with the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(f) Officers of the Service are governed by Manipur Civil Service Rules, 1965, and such other regulations as may be made or instruction issued by the Administrator for the purpose of giving effect to those rules.

**24. Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service, Class II.—**

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the administrator of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of the administrator the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the administrator may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of the administrator been unsatisfactory, he may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the administrator may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve at any place in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

**(e) Scales of pay—**

Grade I (Selection Grade)—Rs. 700—40—1100—50/2—1250

Grade II—Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900

A person recruited on the results of competitive examination shall, on appointment to the Service, draw pay at the minimum of the time-scale :

Provided that if he held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment to the Service, his pay during the period of his probation in Service shall be regulated under the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 22-B of the Fundamental Rules. The pay and increments in the case of other persons appointed to the Service shall be regulated in accordance with the Fundamental Rules.

Officers of the Service will be eligible for promotion to posts in the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service in accordance with the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(f) Officers of the Service are governed by Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service Rules, 1967, and such other regulations as may be made or instruction issued by the administrator for the purpose of giving effect to those rules.

**25. Pondicherry Civil Service, Class II.—**

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the administrator of the Union territory of Pondicherry may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of the administrator the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the administrator may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of the administrator been unsatisfactory, he may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the administrator may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve at any place in the Union territory of Pondicherry.

**(e) Scales of pay—Rs. 375—25—800.**

A person recruited on the results of a competitive examination shall, on appointment to the Service, draw pay at the minimum of the time-scale;

Provided that if he held a permanent post, other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment to the Service, his pay during the period of his probation in service shall be regulated under the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 22-B of the Fundamental Rules. The pay and increments in the case of other persons appointed to the Service shall be regulated in accordance with the Fundamental Rules.

Officers of the Service will be eligible for promotion to posts in the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service in accordance with the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(f) Officers of the Service are governed by Pondicherry Civil Service Rules, 1967 and such other regulations as may be made or instruction issued by the administrator for the purpose of giving effect to those rules.

**26. Tripura Civil Service, Class II.—**

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as the administrator of the Union territory of Tripura may prescribe.

(b) If in the opinion of the administrator the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the administrator may discharge him forthwith.

(c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of administrator been unsatisfactory, he may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the administrator may think fit.

(d) An officer belonging to the Service will be required to serve at any place in the Union territory of Tripura.

**(e) Scales of pay—Grade I—(Selection Grade)—Rs. 1,175 fixed.**

Grade II (Time-scale)—Rs. 325—30—475—35—545—EB—35—825—EB—35—1000.

A person recruited on the results of a competitive examination will start drawing pay at the minimum of the scale of pay of Grade II.



Officers of the Service will be eligible for promotion to posts in the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service in accordance with the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(f) Officers of the Service are governed by Tripura Civil Service Rules, 1967, and such other regulations as may be made or instruction issued by the administrator for the purpose of giving effect to those rules.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

[These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. The regulations are also intended to provide guide lines to the medical examiners and a candidate who does not satisfy the minimum requirements prescribed in the regulations, cannot be declared fit by the medical examiners. However, while holding that a candidate is not fit according to the norms laid down in these regulations, it would be permissible for a Medical Board to recommend to the Government of India for reasons specifically recorded in writing that he may be admitted to service without disadvantage to Government.

2. It should however, be clearly understood that the Government of India, reserve to themselves absolute discretion to reject or accept any candidate after considering the report of the Medical Board].

The classification of various Services under the two categories namely "Technical" and "Non-technical" will be as under :—

#### A. TECHNICAL

(1) Indian Railway Traffic Service.

(2) Indian Police Service and other Central Police Services, Class II.

#### B. NON-TECHNICAL

IAS, IFS, IA & AS, Indian Customs Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Railway Board Secretariat Service, Class II, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Income Tax Officers (Class I), Indian Postal Service, Military Lands and Cantonments Service Class I and II, and other Central Civil Services Class I & II.

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect like to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standard for height and chest girth without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows :—

		Height	Chest girth fully expanded	Expansion
(1) Indian	Railway	152 cm	84 cm	5 cm (for men)
	(Traffic Service)	150 cm	79 cm	5 cm (for women)
(2) Indian Police Service,		165 cm*	84 cm	5 cm (for men)
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands		150 cm*	79 cm	5 cm (for women)
Police Class II, Manipur Police Service, Class II and Tripura Police Service, Class II.				

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garwalis, Assamese, Nagaland Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows :—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidly and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in centimetres and parts of a centimetre to halves.

4. The candidates chest will be measured as follows :—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in centimetres, 84—89, 86—93.5 etc. In recording the measurements fractions of less than half centimetre should not be noted.

N.B. The height and chest of the candidates should be measured twice before coming to a final decision.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in kilograms; fractions of a half of a kilogram should not be noted.

6. (a) The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded.

(b) There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the Medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

(c) The following standards are prescribed for distant and near vision with or without glasses for different types of services.

Class of Service	Distant vision		Near vision	
	Better eye (Corrected vision)	Worse eye	Better eye (Corrected vision)	Worse eye
I. A. S., I. P. S. and Central Services Class I & II				
(i) Technical	6/6	6/12	J. I	J. II
	6/9	6/9		
(ii) Non-Technical	6/9	6/12	J. I	J. II

(d) (i) In respect of the Technical Services mentioned above and any other Services concerned with the safety of public, the total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed —4.00 D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed +4.00 D.

(ii) In every case of myopia, fundus examination should be carried out and the results recorded. In the event of pathological condition being present which is likely to be progressive and affect the efficiency of the candidate he/she should be declared unfit.

(e) *Field of Vision* : The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all services by the confrontation method. When such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results, the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

(f) *Night Blindness* : Broadly there are two types of night blindness : (1) as a result of vit. A deficiency and (2) as

a result of Organic disease of Retina—a common cause being *Retinitis pigmentosa*. In (1) the fundus is normal, generally seen in younger age group and ill nourished persons and improves by large doses of Vit. A. In (2) the fundus is often involved and mere fundus examination will reveal the condition in majority of cases. The patient in this category is an adult, and may not suffer from malnutrition. Persons seeking employment for higher posts in the Government will fall in this category. For both (1) and (2), dark adaptation test will reveal the condition. For (2) specially when fundus is not involved electro-Retino-graphy is required to be done. Both these tests (dark adaptation and retinography) are time-consuming and require specialized set up and equipment; and thus are not possible as a routine test in a medical check up. Because of these technical considerations, it is for the Ministry/Department to indicate if these tests for night blindness are required to be done. This will depend upon the job requirement and nature of duties to be performed by the prospective Government employees.

(g) *Colour Vision*: The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of the Technical Services mentioned above. As regards the non-Technical Services/posts, the Ministry/Department concerned will have to inform the medical Board that the candidate is for a service requiring colour vision examination or not.

Colour perception should be graded into a higher and lower grade depending upon the size of aperture in the lantern as described in the table below:—

Grade	Higher grade of Colour perception	Lower grade of Colour perception
1. Distance between the lamp and candidate	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture	1.3 m. m.	13 m. m.
3. Time of exposure	5 Seconds	5 Seconds.

For the Indian Railway Traffic Service and for other Services concerned with the safety of the public, higher grade of colour vision is essential but for others lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient.

Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with ease and without hesitation of Signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and a suitable lantern like Edridge Green's shall be considered quite dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient in respect of the Services concerned with road, rail and air Traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed. However, both the Ishihara's plates and Edridge's Green lantern shall be used for testing colour vision of candidates for appointment to the Indian Railway Traffic Service.

(h) *Ocular conditions other than visual acuity*:—

(i) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error, which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity, should be considered a disqualification.

(ii) *Squint*. For technical services where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity in each eye is of the prescribed standard, should be considered a disqualification. For other services the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(iii) *One eye*: The medical board may recommend one eyed persons for appointment to Class I & Class II posts if it is satisfied that he can perform all the functions for the particular job for which he is a candidate provided that the visual acuity in the functioning eye is 6/6 for distant vision and 0.6 for near vision and the refractive error is not more than plus or minus 4.00 D and the fundus of the functioning eye should reveal no abnormality. This relaxation in visual standards will be applicable to only one-eyed persons in view of their disability and not to persons with binocular vision.

The above relaxation will, however, not apply to the Indian Railway Traffic Service, in whose case one eye will constitute a disqualification.

(i) *Contact Lenses*: During the medical examination of a candidate, the use of contact lenses is not to be allowed. It is necessary that when conducting eye test the illumination of the type letters for distant vision should have an illumination of 15 foot-candles.

#### 7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

(i) With young subjects 15—25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.

(ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

*N.B.*—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 mm. and diastolic over 90 mm should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

#### Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the band of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as a pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading.)

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the results recorded. When a Medical Board finds sugar present in candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital under strict supervision.

9. A woman candidate who as a result of tests is found to be pregnant of 12 weeks standing or over, should be declared temporarily unfit until the confinement is over. She should be re-examined for fitness certificate six weeks after

the date of confinement, subject to the production of a medical certificate of fitness from a registered medical practitioner.

10. The following additional points should be observed :—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;
- (b) that his speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his teeth are in good order and that he is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is congenital malformation or defect, disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and that account provided he has no progressive disease

11. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

12. The candidates filing an appeal against the decision of the Medical Board have to deposit an appeal fee of Rs. 50.00 in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government of India in this behalf. This fee would be refunded if the candidate is declared fit by the Appellate Medical Board. The candidates may, if they like enclose medical certificate in support of their claim of being fit. Appeals should be submitted within 21 days of the date of the communication in which the decision of the Medical Board is communicated to the candidates; otherwise, requests for second medical examination by an Appellate Medical Board, will not be entertained. The medical examination by the Appellate Medical Boards would be arranged at New Delhi *only* and no travelling allowance or daily allowance will be admissible for the journeys performed in connection with the medical examination. Necessary action to arrange medical examination by Appellate Medical Boards would be taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on receipt of appeals accompanied by the prescribed fee.

#### MEDICAL BOARD'S REPORT

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner :—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned.

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or

the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the Medical Board should specially record their opinion as to his fitness, or otherwise of field service.

The report of the Medical Board should be treated as confidential.

In case where a candidate is declared unfit for appointment in the Government Service, the grounds for rejection may be communicated to the candidate in broad terms without giving minute details regarding the defects pointed out by the Medical Board.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a Minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

In the case of candidates who are to be declared "Temporarily Unfit" the period specified for re-examination *should not ordinarily exceed six months at the maximum*. On re-examination after the specified period these candidates should not be declared temporarily unfit for a further period but a final decision in regard to their fitness for appointment or otherwise should be given.

#### (a) Candidate's statement and declaration

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the warning contained in the Note :—

1. State your name in full (in block letters) .....
2. State your age and birth place .....
2. (a) Do you belong to races such as Gorkhas, Gharwalis, Assamese, Nagalands Tribals etc. whose average height is distinctly lower? Answer 'Yes' or 'No' and if the answers is "Yes", state the name of the race.
3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis?

Or

- (b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?

4. When were you last vaccinated .....
5. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over work or any other cause ? .....
6. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family :

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of health	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at and cause of health
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Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death
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7. Have you been examined by a Medical Board before ? .....
8. If answer to the above is 'Yes', please state what Service/Services you were examined for ? .....
9. Who was the examining authority .....
10. When and where was the Medical Board held ? .....
11. Result of the Medical Board's examination, if communicated to you or if known ? .....

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief true and correct.

Candidate's Signature.....

Signed in my presence.

Signature of the Chairman of the Board

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claims to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination.

1. General development : Good.....Fair.....Poor.....
- Nutrition: Thin .....Average.....Obese.....
- Height (Without shoes).....Weight.....
- Best Weight.....When ?.....Any recent change in weight.....Temperature.....
- Girth of Chest.
- (1) (After full inspiration)
- (2) (After full expiration)
2. Skin : Any obvious disease.....
3. Eyes :
- (1) Any disease.....

- (2) Night blindness.....
- (3) Defect in colour vision.....
- (4) Field of vision.....
- (5) Visual acuity.....
- (6) Fundus examination.....

Acuity of vision	Naked with eye glasses	Strength of glass Sph. Cyl. Axis.
Distant vision	R. E. L. E.	
Near vision	R. E. L. E.	
Hypermetropia (Manifest)	R. E. L. E.	

4. Ears : Inspection.....Hearing Right Ear.....Left Ear.....
5. Glands.....Thyroid.....
6. Condition of teeth.....
7. Respiratory System : Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs ?.....If yes, explain fully.....
8. Circulatory System :
- (a) Heart : Any organic lesions?.....Rate Standing.....
- After hopping 25 times.....
- 2 minutes after hopping.....
- (b) Blood Pressure: Systolic.....Diastolic.....
9. Abdomen : Girth.....Tenderness.....Hernia.....
- (a) Palpable : Liver.....Spleen.....Kidneys.....Tumours.....
- (b) Hemorrhoids.....Fistula.....
10. Nervous System : Indication of nervous or mental disabilities.....
11. Loco-Motor System: Any abnormality.....
12. Genito Urinary System: Any evidence of Hydrocele, varicocele etc.
- Urine Analysis:
- (a) Physical appearance
- (b) Sp. Gr.....
- (c) Albumen.....
- (d) Sugar.....
- (e) Casts.....
- (f) Cells.....

13. Report of X-ray Examination of Chest.

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate ?

15. (i) State the Service for which the candidate has been examined:

- (a) I. A. S. & I. F. S. ....
- (b) I. P. S. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Manipur Police Service and Tripura Police Service .....
- (c) Central Services, Class I & II .....

- (ii) has he been found qualified in all respects for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties in :

(a) I. A. S. &amp; I. F. S. ....

(iii) Is the candidate fit for

(b) I.P.S. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh  
and Andaman and Nicobar  
Islands Police Service, Mani-  
pur Police Service and Tri-  
pura Police Station:—(see especially height,  
chest girth, eye sight,  
colour blindness and  
locomotive system).(c) Indian Railway Traffic Ser-  
vice.(see especially height, chest,  
eye sight, colour blindness)(d) Other Central Service Class  
I/II  
.....

## FIELD SERVICE

NOTE.—The Board should record their findings under one  
of the following three categories:—

(i) Fit.

(ii) Unfit on account of.....

(iii) Temporarily unfit on account of.....

Place.....

Date.....

Chairman.....

Member

Member

